The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4314. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Peruvian at Father Point.

The Parliamentary Elections---Liberal Gains.

The Great Eastern to Sail from Valencia on the 19th inst.

THE RUMORED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The Kingdom of Italy Recognized by Spain.

Maximilian Said to Have Been Excommunicated by the Pope.

Arrival of a Vessel at Havre with Thirty-Eight Persons from the William Nelson.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, July 23.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool, at 2 P. M. of the 13th, via Greencastle the next day, passed this point at an early hour to-day.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Greencastle on the 9th.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, reached Southampton early on the 12th.

The steamers *Bavaria* and *City of Manchester* arrived out on the 10th.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived out on the 11th.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Parliament Dead—Defeat of the Government and Disgrace and Resignation of the Lord Chancellor—Disquiet on American Claims—Judge Betts in Bad Odor—The Glorious Fourth—The Election—Armies and Navies—The Owl—Music and Amusements.

LONDON, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

Parliament is dissolved, and the country hopes to elect a new House of Commons in a fortnight or so. Quietly, as it seemed, dying out. The last days were full of excitement. The corruptions attributed to the Lord Chancellor offered too good an opportunity to the enemies of the government to be neglected. A motion of censure was made, sustained by overwhelming proofs, and in spite of Lord PALMERSTON and the Attorney-General, it was carried by a majority of fourteen. The Lord Chancellor has, of course, resigned his seal and woolsack and $50,000 a year salary; but he will keep his retiring life pension of $25,000.

Besides this parliamentary defeat on the eve of a general election, and this annoying and damaging scandal, the Cabinet has other annoyances. Mr. BRIGHT, in his address to his constituents, has attacked them without mercy, as recreant to all their promises of reform. Then the demands of the United States Minister are troublesome, and some go so far as to say insolent. The demand for the surrender of the officers and crew of the *Alabama*, which has been so pointedly refused by Earl RUSSELL, has been renewed by Mr. ADAMS in terms so decided, that the government is sorely perplexed. They do not dare to comply with the demand on the eve of the election, for a cry of "cowardice! violation of British hospitality, &c.," would be raised against them. On the other hand, to refuse, may bring about what they are most anxious to avoid. If it were only the money, it could be postponed awhile and then paid. If the election were over it would be different. The only comfort is the renewed friendliness with the Emperor, the approaching union of the iron-clad fleets, and repeated assurances that France and England are perfectly agreed to act together in all matters relating to America. The notice that the Confederate cruisers will be taken, under whatever flag they may be sailing, is also looked upon as a threat full of danger. And then, what is Gen. DIX doing at Quebec?

Judge BETTS is coming in for his share of censure. British ship-owners are dissatisfied with his decisions, which are declared to be contrary, not only to European, but to American law; and it is hoped that the Supreme Court will reverse some of his decisions, which, in case of an European war, might not be to the advantage of America, as a neutral power. In the Russian war, American vessels traded with all the belligerents.

The glorious Fourth, as I predicted, has been celebrated here and in Paris with unusual *éclat*. We had a dinner at WILLIS' rooms, at which Mr. MORSE, Consul, presided, in the absence of Mr. ADAMS. Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH made the speech of the evening. Mr. TOOLE, comedian, was toastmaster, and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL sang the "Star Spangled Banner." Very good for London, where Americans are few and far between.

Mr. J. S. MILL has come over from the Continent and taken the stump in Westminster. Rev. Prof. KINGSLEY has written a letter thoroughly indorsing his religious orthodoxy; and now it only requires that somebody should indorse Mr. KINGSLEY'S. Mr. MILL declared himself in favor of a separation of Church and State, and of the abolition of the State Church in Ireland. He would continue the grant to Maynooth as long as they kept up that absurd establishment—not Maynooth, but the Irish Church establishment. Now, there are plenty of Irishmen in Westminster, but I am afraid, from what I have seen of them, not enough Irish voters to make up to Mr. MILL what he must lose among old-fashioned Church and State people by his frank declarations. However, as Prof. KINGSLEY says he preaches whole pages of MILL, whose writings he considers, on the whole, superior to the Evangelists, he may, with the aid of liberal subscriptions and an active committee, pass muster. The maxim, "principles, not men," so long waved on the flag of the *Courier & Enquirer*, is usually reversed in England, where, if they can get the right sort of a man, they take their chance as to his principles. When Mr. ROEBUCK was questioned, the other day, at Sheffield, as to how he would vote on a certain question, he said to the anxious inquirers: "You mind your business, and I will mind mine." English members of Parliament, who serve their country for nothing and find themselves, do not like to have their hands tied with pledges. Elected for long terms, and in most cases by personal influence or money, they can do as they like—especially with what they have bought and paid for. Their local popularity is of less consequence to a man who, defeated in one place, can stand and be elected for another. In the present canvass there are candidates from India, Canada and Australia. A London lawyer represents a Scotch or Irish borough, and it is very possible for a member of Parliament to pass through the district he represents without knowing it. Formerly he might have been puzzled to find it. Yet the English Constitution is the glory of the French Liberals, who, with universal suffrage and vote by ballot, are not content, while the English Radicals are struggling for what the French find so insufficient.

America, with a standing army of 300,000 men, for such is said to be Gen. GRANT'S decision as to the present requirement, and with a naval force in same proportion, is interested in the character of soldiers and sailors. It might be well if intelligent army and navy officers were appointed to examine the English, French, and perhaps Russian systems. Not much can be said, I am afraid, in favor of the English. The common soldier is at the bottom of the social ladder, and is often as low in character as in position. To enlist is a disgrace. Out of 54,623 men and boys in the navy in 1862, there were 99,656 convictions, and 103,328 punishments. The returns of disease and crime are frightful. No doubt "they manage those things better in France," but a little observation might take the place of a costly experience. A Frenchman is proud to be a soldier—an Englishman is ashamed of it. There is a world of difference. Before the eyes of every French soldier glitters the epaulets of the General, the baton of the Marshal, and the radiant star of the Legion of Honor. The Englishman may possibly get the stripes of a corporal and the Victoria medal.

The most notable literary success of these days is that of the *Owl*, the highest priced, and in some respects the silliest of papers. It is edited by an aspiring young gentleman, who, being private secretary to a Prime Minister, had the pick of his master's correspondence. The same position gave him enough influence with two or three leading journals to have his oracular hootings copied and credited, and suddenly piles of the *Owl* were seen on all the news-stands of the kingdom, though all people got for their sixpences was some pretentious paragraph they had already read in the morning papers. A recent number of this wonderful paper was almost entirely in verse, of which I send you a blank specimen, on American matters, which may be entitled "The Howl of the Owl:"

> Thus we, distraught by fratricidal strife,
> Plead for the vanquished, victor's clemency:
> Thus we, forewarned, dismayed by no demands,
> Our country seek to arm in strong advance.
> Millions are asked for *Alabama's* cruise,
> For which nor we nor ours acknowledge guilt.
> The urging Envoy restitution claims,
> The sharp-penned notes are swiftly interchanged.
> No wonder that the men who seek the blood
> Of patriot chiefs, and loudly shout
> For annexation of their neighbors' lands,
> Unsatisfied with empire huge and vaster than
> The conqueror of old e'er dreamt or wept
> Stride on unscrupulous—

Here, you will observe, is a political summing up of the position of the cabinet, as I have elsewhere described it. The *Owl* is as good an authority as any, but PALMERSTON and RUSSELL have to reckon with Birmingham and Manchester. The *Owl* is a sort of court fool, that blurts out what ministers on the treasury benches are chary of mentioning. The fact is, a deep double game is playing with the elections. The Liberals are assured that all is serene and affectionate at Washington, with no thought of trouble. Mr. SEWARD and Mr. BRUCE are hand and glove, and President JOHNSON ready, if he were only a widower, to propose to Queen VICTORIA. On the other hand, the conservative wing of the party is assured that Earl RUSSELL stands firm in resisting the insolent demands of Mr. ADAMS, and that British honor was never in safer keeping.

Another of the annual Handel festivals has just been given at the Crystal Palace, which has netted the company not less than $25,000. These monster concerts, with 300 instruments and 5,000 singers, are thought by some people to be monstrous bores, but the English like them. HANDEL was almost an Englishman—he came with the GEORGES from Hanover, and composed his massive, scriptural operas to match St. Paul's. He is a tradition, like Magna Charta, and the xxxix articles. It is a part of an Englishman's creed to admire HANDEL. All singers in England must learn to sing Handel, though they may ever so much prefer VERDI or ROSSINI. For my part, I got a surfeit of the respectable old German many years ago in Boston, which I have never got over, and ever since I have been one of his distant admirer; sso when they were doing the grandeurs of HANDEL at the Palace, I solaced myself with the elegancies of "Il Flauto Magico" of MOZART at Her Majesty's.

Your amusable readers would be interested with the curious ups and downs of theatrical properties in London. Two years ago the most disreputable little four-penny minor theatre in town was the New Royalty, Dean-street, Soho. One pretty burlesque and several pretty women in classic draperies, and scant at that, made it the fashion. In the meantime Miss MARIE WILTON, a popular favorite, transforms another theatre from the least to the most elegant, and I see that the Misses PELHAM, managers of the New Royalty, have been driven by this rivalry into bankruptcy. Mr. BOUCICAULT is making another fortune, to lose it, perhaps, in some new speculation. Mr. SMITH, who gave us some star spangled fireworks on the 4th at Cremorne, our inelegant Mabille, has also given us another run of MENKEN'S irrepressible "Mazeppa," with HARRISON, PYNE & CO., in English Opera. The *News* thinks this is an indignity to HARRISON, while I do not. MENKEN does what she pretends to do, which is more than can be said of HARRISON. She can ride her untamed steed, and he cannot sing. She has got legs, and he has neither voice nor ear.

ADAH, I am sorry to see, is represented in some American papers as having married Les Freres DAVENPORT, one or both, or all of them. I believe ADAH marries whoever she likes, whenever she likes, and as often as she likes; but in this case there can be only a spiritual bond, or sort of Tom Fool's knot, which can be untied in five minutes, with or without the aid of the spirits. As for the Brothers DAVENPORT, they have mysteriously disappeared. For three months they have been in a dark circle. Dr. FERGUSON has gone back to America. PALMER still earlier took his flight. Rumor says the DAVENPORTS and FAY have been taken possession of by an old East Indian Nabob, who, having plenty of money, has carried them off to a castle in France, where he has nightly *séances*, in which the spirits give him concerts, drink whisky, and play at billiards. However this may be, they have disappeared, and ADAH is at Astley's.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Celebration of the Fourth in Paris—Presence of the Diplomatic Corps and the Descendants of Lafayette and Rochambeau—Seizure of the New-York Times by the Paris Police.

PARIS, Friday, July 7, 1865.

Our Fourth of July celebration was the most brilliant demonstration of the kind we have yet had in Europe. Now was the time, if ever, for a hearty celebration of the national fête day, and every one came prepared to show that he so understood it. The *Patrie* declared that, on account of the embarrassments experienced at home in the reorganization of the insurgent States, the celebrations, both at Paris and London, were very melancholy affairs; but the secesh editor of the *Patrie* is so notorious for his weak attempts at guessing at the truth that he has not probably led his readers much astray. On the contrary, the celebration was exactly the opposite of melancholy. Enthusiasm was painted in every man's and woman's countenance, and but for the distraction caused by the elegance of the feminine part of the assemblage the enthusiasm would have been still more marked, for how can a man think much of politics or anything else when he has before his eyes such a collection of American beauties, decorated in the costliest of Paris toilets? It is, in fact, the "defect" of all our patriotic assemblages abroad that the ladies, naturally the most charming in the world, and enveloped in delicious French finery, usurp the attention and convert our political and patriotic assemblages into a sort of admiration society, in which wonder and amazement take the place of the more serious object of the gathering.

More than seven hundred persons responded to the generous invitation of Mr. BIGELOW, and of these less than half a dozen were original Secessionists. The Southern people in general are not yet prepared to return to any of their patriotic duties which they are not forced to, and it was not expected that they would join in the festivities on this occasion. Moreover, the Secessionists who live abroad have committed themselves in the presence of foreigners so positively to the invulnerability of the Confederacy, that they cannot afford yet to yield frankly to the force of circumstances; they even, to save appearances, pretend that, like the Poles, they intend to try again, and under such circumstances, they cannot yet hold communion with Union people in any form.

The diplomatic corps, however, which at the last moment Mr. BIGELOW determined to invite, came almost to a man, the only important exception, I believe, being the Prince METTERNICH, and he was only not present because he was prevented by other engagements. A large proportion of the diplomatic corps naturally saw the rebellion put down with regret, and their attitude on this occasion was therefore the more satisfactory. They wished to show by their presence that they acknowledged their mistake, and were anxious to forget the past and start on a new term of peace and good-will to the great American Republic. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the two Ministers who have married American wives, the Ministers of the Interior and Marine, were also present with their families. The descendants of the French families which aided so materially in the War of Independence, the LAFAYETTES, and the ROCHAMBEAUS, were also present, and these formed the only exception to the rule demanded by the French Government, that the fête should be exclusively American.

Like all our celebrations here, it was in every sense successful. The company was received by Mr. BIGELOW, assisted by several American gentlemen residents here, and after a considerable portion of the guests had assembled, the Minister made a short and appropriate address of welcome. Later on, speeches were made by Mr. PUTNAM, United States Consul at Havre, Mr. COWDIN, of New-York, and Hon. AMOS TUCK, of Boston. The famous medium HOME, was present, and read some verses on FARRAGUT'S battle below New-Orleans, verses which were given him, he said, from the spirit world, and which were certainly of a higher character than the ordinary utterances from that source. We suspect Mr. HOME of being a poet, independent of the extraneous and unnatural aid he accuses. The dancing, the amusements for the children, and the fireworks kept the greater part of the company together till 10 o'clock in the evening.

The weather was warm and clear, the beautiful Pré Catalan was never more charming, the tent, the orchestra of WANTEUFFEL, the table, and, better than all, the warm greeting of the Minister, were all that could be desired, and every one retired charmed with the fête, the day, and his own enjoyments.

At 11 o'clock in the evening about sixty gentlemen joined in a continuation of the day's celebration at a supper, accompanied with music and speeches, at the restaurant of DESIRE BEAURAIN, on the Boulevard Poissonnière, where good cheer and patriotism kept the company together till 3 o'clock in the morning.

For the latter fête the permission of the Prefect of Police was required; for the day fête at the Pré Catalan the authorization to Mr. BIGELOW was granted directly by the government.

The papers have published what they call Mr. SEWARD'S impertinent dispatch to the English Government, dated the middle of last month, but they have not yet made any serious criticisms upon it, for the reason, I suppose, that they are waiting to get their instructions from the government. Nevertheless, they are delighted, as they have a right to be, at the difference in the tone shown by Mr. SEWARD toward France.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, of Friday, June 16, daily and semi-weekly, were suppressed by the French Post-office, but for what reason we cannot tell.

MALAKOFF.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is finally settled that the *Great Eastern* leaves the Nore early on the 15th, and Valencia about the 19th.

Earl RUSSELL has replied to Mr. SEWARD'S note on the cessation of belligerent rights. He regrets that his explanations were not acceptable to the United States Government, and adduces arguments in favor of England's course. He trusts that these additional explanations will prove favorable to the establishment of lasting friendship between the two nations.

Telegraphic communication with India remains suspended. It is believed there is a fault or break in the Persian Gulf cable.

The Parliamentary elections commenced on the 11th; 101 members were returned on that day, of whom thirty were Conservatives, and seventy-one Liberals. The contest was so favorable to the Liberals that the indications are that PALMERSTON would have an increased majority in the new House. The Conservative journals were not disheartened by the first day's proceedings, but still hopeful of success. The London and metropolitan boroughs returned in all sixteen Liberals, including STUART MILL, TOM HUGHES, the author, Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, electrician, and Baron ROTHSCHILD. The returns to the evening of the 12th show 184 Liberals and 102 Conservatives. The Liberals had lost eighteen seats and gained twenty-four, so that the indications continue that the government will have no increased strength in the new Parliament. Four members of the administration had been defeated, viz: Lord BARRY, in Dover; Col. WHITE, at Kidderminster; Lord PAGET, at Lichfield; and Mr. F. PELL, at Bury. As a rule, the contest had gone off satisfactorily, and with very little rioting. Numerous elections were progressing when the *Peruvian* sailed, and it would be another week before the county contests would be decided.

The convict, Dr. PRITCHARD, confessed he poisoned his wife.

It is stated that the steamer *Beatrice*, late the *Rappahannock*, was overhauled by the *Sacramento* before reaching Liverpool, but permitted to proceed.

Additional details of the burning of the ship *William Nelson* were published. Capt. LEVY was among the forty-four saved by the steamer *Lafayette*. Another boat contained thirty-seven persons. It is supposed she was picked up. The remaining four hundred persons on board doubtless perished.

A questionable story is afloat that Gen. LEE had arrived in Germany by a Belgian transatlantic steamer, incognito.

FRANCE.

The rumored negotiations for a European Congress still lack any sign of authenticity.

The Bourse was steady. Rentes 67c.45f.

ABDEL KADER had had an interview with NAPOLEON, and rumor again connects him with the future government of Algeria.

La France denies the rumor of negotiations for an European Congress. *Le Moniteur* is silent on the subject.

SPAIN.

The Senate had passed a bill modifying the press law by 117 against 16.

On the 17th Marshal O'DONNELL read the royal decree in Congress, closing the contest. Notwithstanding strong clerical opposition, recognition of Italy by Spain may be regarded as an accomplished fact.

The Spanish Government has notified the Pope of its recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

ROME.

The Papal Ministry having declined to attend a banquet at the Mexican Embassy, it is reported that the Embassy will shortly be withdrawn from Rome.

A private telegram is reported, announcing that the Pope has excommunicated Maximilian.

PORTUGAL.

The Government, contrary to general expectation, carried the elections by a small majority throughout the country. In Lisbon and Oporto, however, the opposition obtained a majority.

TURKEY.

There had been rumors of the appearance of the cholera at Constantinople and Smyrna; they are pronounced unfounded; but a short quarantine had been established between the two ports.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds were inactive. The elections caused great dullness. There was an increased demand for discount at the bank, but no pressure. The rumored conversion of the firm of GURNEY & CO. into a limited joint stock company is confirmed. The prospectus of the company has been issued; its capital is £5,000,000 sterling.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 13.

COTTON.—The sales for four days have footed up 18,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been dull, and all qualities have slightly declined, but to-day the market closed somewhat firmer.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester Market is dull, and prices are tending downward.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet and firm. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO. and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. report: FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm but quiet, at 8s. 6d.@9s. for Red Western. CORN firmer and tending upward; sales of Mixed at 26s.@28s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is quiet and steady. GORDON, BRUCE & CO. and BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO. report: BEEF steady. PORK quiet and steady. BACON steady. LARD quiet but firm. TALLOW quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady. SUGAR firm. COFFEE inactive. RICE—No sales. PETROLEUM—Small sales at £2 4s. for Crude. RESIN steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE flat.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, July 13.

WHEAT is tending upward. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. TEA steady. RICE firm. TALLOW steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 50s. 6d.

Consols for money, 90@90⅛. Illinois Central Shares, 86@86¼. Erie Shares, 52¾@53¾. Five-Twenties, 71@71½.

VERY LATEST, VIA QEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 14.

The steamship *Erin*, from New-York, arrived this evening.

LONDON, Friday, July 14.

Political news to-day is generally unimportant.

The English elections are the all engrossing topic. The returns thus far received show a net liberal gain of seven.

The ship *Mercury*, which has arrived at Havre, from New-York, reports having picked up, on the 28th of June, thirty-eight passengers from a boat of the burned ship *William Nelson*, and five other passengers from pieces of the wreck floating in the vicinity. A bark was seen near by, which it is expected succeeded in saving more lives.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 14.

COTTON—Sales of week 4,500 bales, including 7,500 to speculators and 10,500 to importers. The market has been dull, with a decline of ¼d. on American and Surats; other descriptions were irregular. Sales, to-day, (Friday,) 8,000 bales; market closing firmer at unchanged rates. The authorized quotations are: Middling Upland, 19d.; Middling Upland, Orleans, 19¼d.; Middling Upland, Texas, 19d. The stock of Cotton in port amounts to 361,000 bales, including 29,500 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. Corn firmer.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

LONDON, Friday, July 14.

Consols closed at 89⅞@90⅛ for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £538,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central, 86@86¾; Erie, 54⅛; U. S. 5-20s, 71½@71¾.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

A Suspicious Vessel Cruising in the Pacific—Supposed to be the Rebel Pirate Shenandoah.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 19.

Sandwich Island dates to the 28th of June are received.

The Hawaiian schooner *Pfel* arrived at Honolulu on the 22d of June from the Micronesian Islands. She reported that on the 30th of March, in lat. about 4 north, long. 167 west, a vessel bore across the schooner's bows. The stranger was a bark-rigged propeller. She showed English colors. Her boat boarded the schooner with two officers and a large crew, armed with cutlasses and revolvers.

The commanding officers demanded the schooner's papers in an arrogant manner, closely inspected them, pronounced them correct, and then became polite. Being told that the schooner was last from Ascension, on Strong's Island, he asked if any whalers were there, and mentioned the names of several American whalers supposed to be cruising in those waters. He said his ship was the English ship *Miami*, but that he had not been in port lately.

After leaving the schooner he sailed in the direction of Strong's Island, 400 miles distant. The captain of the schooner says that the boarding officers were Americans. There is little doubt that this ship was the *Shenandoah*. She was then on the track of whale ships returning from the Southern seas, bound north to the Arctic, and of sperm whale cruisers. Were she to proceed thence to the Arctic she would make terrible havoc among the sixty or seventy whalers congregated there.

The Pirate Reported to be Cruising Off New-Zealand.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 22.

A private letter received in this city by the last mail from Australia, states that it was rumored at Melbourne that the pirate *Shenandoah* was cruising off the coast of New-Zealand.

An American three-masted schooner, recently burnt near that coast, was supposed to have been destroyed by her.

THE DICTATOR.

Her Arrival at Boston—Successful and Satisfactory Trip.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 23.

The iron-clad *Dictator*, convoyed by the United States steamer *Vanderbilt*, from Newport, R. I., arrived here to-day, and anchored in the stream abreast of the city. On the passage around Cape Cod the *Dictator* worked to the satisfaction of her officers, and the trip thus far has been pronounced a success. Her appearance in our waters is attracting much attention and interest among all classes, and during her short stay here thousands will avail themselves of the opportunity of inspecting this famous vessel.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Over Five Millions Subscribed on Saturday—Total Subscriptions for the Week, $32,503,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 23.

The Seven-Thirty Loan subscriptions on Saturday amounted to $5,130,400, including the following:

Ocean National Bank, New-York	$100,000
First National Bank, Boston	500,000
Tanners' and Mechanics' Bank, Buffalo	150,000
National Bank of Commerce, Georgetown, D. C	100,000
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston	150,000
Second National Bank, Chicago	325,000
First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa	250,000
Second National Bank, Detroit	200,000
Second National Bank, of Cleveland	50,000
First National Bank, Jersey City	50,000
Hanna, Hart & Co., Pittsburgh	70,000
Franklin National Bank, Columbus	100,000
Second National Bank, St. Louis	220,000
Farmers' Deposit Bank, Pittsburgh	80,000
First National Bank, New-Bedford	50,000
Number of individual subscriptions	3,591
Total sales for the week	$32,503,000

Wreck of the United States Steamer Quinnebaug—Thirty Lives Lost.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 23.

A Fortress Monroe letter of yesterday says the United States steamer *Quinnebaug* was wrecked on the bar of Morehead City, on the 21st. About thirty persons are reported lost or missing. Capt. JEROME was in command. Three hundred soldiers were on board. They were nearly all landed on shore. The *Quinnebaug* left Morehead City on the 21st, for Fortress Monroe, with two hundred and fifty soldiers belonging to the Ninth Maine and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania. After passing outside of the bar, the steamer became unmanageable, and went ashore, proving a perfect wreck. One name of the lost ascertained is that of Lieut. W. F. DENNING, Ninth Maine, whose body washed ashore.

Naval Items.

The steam-yacht *Clara Clarita*, which has been so kindly tendered to Mr. WILLIAM E. EVERETT, for the purpose of repairing the submarine cable at Aspy Bay, so necessary to make the connection complete between the great Atlantic Telegraph Cable, when it shall arrive on our shores, and this city, sailed yesterday morning. She left the dock at the Novelty Iron Works and proceeded up the Sound in fine style. The *Clara Clarita* is owned by LEONARD W. JEROME, Esq., and he is entitled to much praise for so generously tendering his beautiful yacht for such important and arduous service. She will, no doubt, receive some rough usage before she will have completed her service. Mr. EVERETT, who was for a long time in our naval service, will take as good care of her as possible.

—The new and splendid steamboat palace *Dean Richmond*, of the People's Line of Albany steamers, will be open for inspection to-day, at Pier No. 41 North River, and will leave on her first trip to Albany to-morrow night. She was built by JOHN ENGLISH & SON, and is a magnificent boat. She is 370 feet in length, 80 feet beam over all, 11 feet deep, and draws 5½ feet of water. She has 150 state-rooms on deck, two bridal rooms, and is fitted up in elegant style. In the cabin are 75 state-rooms. She cost $700,000, or $200,000 more than the *St. John*, the largest steamboat in the world.

—The school-ship *Sabine*, with naval apprentices on board, lies at anchor off the Battery.

OUR STREETS AGAIN.

Grave Charges Against Prominent Officials---Is the Contract a Farce?

What is Being Done by the Contractors.

An Inside View—The Popular Feeling on the Subject of Clean Streets and Municipal Health.

We have made a tour through the streets of the city. Considering the fact that the workmen have been at them but a week, they are in good condition so far as mere cleanliness is concerned, while in many places the great holes of which we wrote months ago are yet unfilled, in others the cobble-stones are sunk for yards below the level of the street, while block after block is as yet unpaved. The outward opposition to the new commission has ceased; no longer are men beaten in the streets, horses slashed in their stables, or barns burned at night; the full force of men and carts and horses is at work, and, if the contractors will it, the city will be cleaner this year than ever before.

It is difficult, however, to ascertain exactly what the contractors do mean. If we may judge from their operations thus far, they are honestly striving to do their duty, perform their contract, and earn their $498,500, but if we may believe the rumors on the street, they intend nothing of the kind. It will be remembered that Mr. BOOLE was one of the commission who awarded the contract to Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, and it will also be remembered that the contract was unanimously given to those gentlemen. This fact excited some remark at the time, as it was well known that Mr. BOOLE had stated, time and time again, that contractors could not clean the city, and that whoever undertook the job for $500,000 would make a loss. In the face of this, we find now the following direct and explicit charges made against Mr. BOOLE, the City Inspector; Mr. BRENNAN, the Comptroller; Mr. DEVELIN, the attorney, and the three contractors. Indicating that Mr. BOOLE is "represented" in the firm of contractors by Mr. DEVOE, Mr. BRENNAN by Mr. BROWN, and Mr. DEVELIN by Mr. KNAPP, it is stated openly that the purposes of Mr. BOOLE, and inferentially of all the rest, are as follows:

1. To break the present contract, and give himself and all his brothers another opportunity of disbursing money at the rate of $1,200,000 a year under pretence of cleaning our streets by the old machinery under their control.

2. To make money, in partnership with DEVOE, by an action against the city for breach of contract, the damages being laid at a million of dollars. Of course our Corporation Counsel, (SHEPHERD KNAPP,) would not resist such a claim; and our Comptroller (BROWN) would have much pleasure in paying it.

3. To relieve himself of the Democratic unpopularity arising from his complicity with the origination and giving away of this iniquitous contract—an unpopularity which will cling like a shirt of flame to the backs of the five high official conspirators who were engaged—two possibly as dupes, and three as principals—in this last and greatest development of our municipal uncommon scoundrelism.

This is a fair specimen of the gossip with which these parties are honored in "well-informed circles," and the people whose money, whether the present $500,000 or the old $1,200,000, is to pay for the work, would be pleased to know exactly how the matter stands. Let the authorities dabble in real estate as much as they please; let them extend the long-drawn continuations of County Court-houses to their pockets' content; let them heap piles of manure mountains high on old Gansevoort; let them waste money by the thousands at public funerals, and lavish it by tens of thousands upon senseless "memorials;" let them attire themselves in broadcloth and their digits in black kids, at the expense of a long-suffering community, until their wardrobes bulge with more than oriental superabundance, and their glove-cases refuse to close; but let them not thus

TRIFLE WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The entire citizenship is interested in the question of cleanliness. It is a matter brought not only to the door, but to the nose and person, of every man, woman and child in the city. The hottest days of the year are with us; the worst months are before us, and whatever may be the desire of politicians or the need of pockets, the great people cannot afford and will not permit any more fooling with this important and vital item of sanitary precaution. Many of our streets became, in the brief "era of ruffianism," fit for pigsties. Piles of refuse, loads of ashes, masses of rotting offal, barrels and boxes of heaven-offending swill, streets loaded with nastiness, were the apparent fruits of the interference of the strikers with those who were under bonds and solemn contract to attend to just such necessary nuisances. We have learned by careful examination that the mass of workmen did not join in nor countenance the outrages of which the TIMES has heretofore fully informed the public. The associations to which many of these misguided men belong are in the hands of a few sub-contractors, who are, in turn, manipulated and paid by the politicians, who cunningly keep from sight. These sub-contractors own a few carts and horses, and necessarily need men to work them. If by collusion with the discontented "outs," they can get as much money for their horses and carts alone, as they could by honest labor for horses and carts and men, it is evidently a money making operation for them to pocket the money which in reality belongs to the laborer, and say to him with an air of injured innocence, "These contractors are swindling us; they wanted to break down wages, drive us from the force and put their own men in our places." The laborers believed them, and some, goaded by a real belief of grievance suffered; others by the cries of their families for bread; others because of an innate insanity which leads men to acts of folly, rushed far ahead of their instigators, and committed acts of devilish malignity and lawlessness which rendered them liable to severe punishment, while the sub-contractors got up meetings of sympathy, and the real rascals kept in the background and paid the bills.

There are so many rich placers of plunder about the City Government, where miners and sappers can secure big things without breeding pestilence or offering premiums for disease, that it is difficult at first to believe in the

INTENTIONAL MALICE

which actuated and actuates many of our Aldermen and other officials in their determination to break this contract, caring literally nothing for the dire results, normal and certain as fate. And yet we speak by the card when we declare that the men who are endeavoring to scatter broadcast the seeds of death and disease throughout the city, are the very men whose badged breasts betoken their position as guardians of the safety and health of the metropolis. This is no time for political interference, no occasion for glittering generalities. The facts are startling and alarming. In California, when a gang of scoundrels robbed and murdered, and rendered life and property obedient to their will, the people rose in their might, established a Vigilance Committee, and hanged the rascals in front of the rooms of the organization. We hope we may never reach that fearful phase of wickedness which renders it necessary for the people to take the laws into their own hands, but if the elected magistrates and rulers in our councils are found willfully obstructing the ways and means taken by those appointed to keep clean and healthful the vast extent of our city, or what is worse, if they are detected in making it for the

INTEREST OF THE CONTRACTORS

to break their own bond, it will be high time for the people to take some such step in social and governmental reform, as will bring these corrupt politicians to their senses, teaching them that there is a point beyond which even Aldermanic impudence and assurance cannot go.

Personal examination reveals to us the fact that the contractors at present are at work, efficiently and satisfactorily. They have retained all the old foremen who were willing to stay and proved themselves fair men. They discharged none of the workmen, but retained all who would graciously condescend to accept fourteen shillings a day—a sum which, in the great majority of instances, is just fourteen shillings more than they could earn at anything else. Let our reader cast the eye of his reflection back upon a gang of street-sweepers as they have been at any time during the past ten years. Who and what were they? Artizans, oh no; mechanics, certainly not; tradesmen, no;—poor, old, dilapidated specimens of Celtic inhumanity. Weak-kneed, slender limbed, hollow chested, sunken cheeked, blear-eyed, ragged old men, who couldn't have earned fifty cents a day at any sort or kind of work whatever. The same men need help now; if they don't get work, despite all the fine talk in the Park, in spite of long resolutions, big brass bands and prating politicians, they will one and all be supported at the county expense, as they were before they left the "Gem of the Sea," as they have been since they reached this paradise of poor men, and as most likely they will be until their dying day.

COMMON SENSE BEGINS TO RULE

even these. They hang about the office of the contractors, they beg for work, they see the folly of their refusal to do as they were bade, they begin to recognise that might is right, they remember that the king never dies, and that to-day the contractors are king as yesterday was Mr. BOOLE, and having sinned they are anxious to be forgiven and again received into the fold of "good and accepted" street-sweepers.

The people do not know Mr. This, Mr. That or Mr. Other, they know that they have a dirty city, and plenty of money to hire its cleansing. They believe that what was done by a regularly-appointed commission, comprising men of honorable repute and civic experience, is at least worth a fair trial, and they will not submit to trifling or fooling on the part of the contractors, nor interference or malfeasance on the part of their representatives.

GOV. JOHNSON OF GEORGIA.

A Speech at Augusta.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 7.

Gov. JOHNSON arrived in this city this morning, and gave notice that he would address the citizens of Augusta this evening at 8 o'clock, from the Court-house steps. At the appointed hour, some two thousand people assembled.

The Governor arrived, and began by saying that the State of Georgia was in a singular position. At this time she is without civil law, without an executive, without legislators, without judges, without magistrates, and under strict military rule. This had been brought about in consequence of the rebellion. The Southern States had banded together and asserted their independence of the United States; had formally declared and waged war against the North, and after four years of fighting, in which the South had shown great energy and gallantry, had been beaten, the armies disarmed and scattered, and she had been subdued and conquered. The South is now powerless and at the mercy of the North. It was not the object of the administration at Washington to further desolate the South, but to restore the people to their former position in the Union, in accordance with the genius of the old form of government. To bring about this result he had been appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia.

The Governor then proceeded to unfold with minuteness the mode of procedure under the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, for restoration to political rights to those who were not among the excepted classes, and those who had not actually taken up arms against the Government. He next spoke of the action necessary by those among the excepted classes, and assured them that it was not the purpose of the Executive to degrade and annoy them, but to deal with them in the spirit of magnanimity, and hinted that, as their case had to be submitted to the President, he might, and in most cases probably would, refer them to the Provisional Governor, in which case he pledged himself that he would deal with them in a cordial and liberal manner. This portion of the speech was the only one heartily cheered.

The soldiers were informed that although they had taken the oath of allegiance that was not enough, and they must now take the amnesty oath. And those who had taken the oath, under the proclamation of President LINCOLN, would be required to take the oath prescribed by the proclamation of May 29.

The Governor then touched upon the slavery question. He showed that, as the Southern States had rebelled, and been recognized by the nations of the earth, as well as by the United States, as a belligerent power, they possess, in common with the latter, certain rights. Among these was the right to invade the territory of their enemy; to forage; to levy contributions upon the cities and towns of the invaded; to burn, destroy and devastate, all of which rights they had availed themselves of to the fullest extent. The government had also the same right. They could take the slaves and use them; they could arm them and cause them to fight in their ranks. In war, individuals of all nations can take sides with a belligerent. Europeans, Asiatics, Africans and Indians, and we, said the speaker, enlisted Indians, though to a limited extent, to the disaster of our enemy. When the Government of the United States seized the negro, it had the power and the right to destroy him as property, and consequently proceeded to arm him against us.

However some may object to the legality of the proclamation of the President freeing the negro, it is not worth their while to try to prolong the existence of slavery, as it is likely to come to an end very shortly from another cause. The Constitution of the United States contains within itself certain provisions for its alteration or amendment. Congress can propose the amendment by a two-thirds vote, and if ratified by two-thirds of the States through their Legislatures, the amendment becomes part and parcel of the Constitution. This it has done, declaring that hereafter there shall not be involuntary servitude, except for crime, in any of the States. This amendent has already been adopted by twenty-five States, and only requires two more to complete it. The speaker apprehended that Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware, three States that had already voted adversely to the amendment, would, at the coming election, as this question was in controversy, elect legislatures that would adopt it. And Virginia would also probably adopt it, and thus the question would forever be put to rest.

The speaker believed that the people of the North and the South were one—one in mountains, one in lakes, one in rivers, one in language, and one in a common destiny. God, when he divided the people into nations, did not resort to war to do it, but confounded their speech, and caused them to speak different languages. As long as we continue to speak the same language, we must be one people, under the same government.

He further said that the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, as well as France, were in accord on the slave-trade. They are the leading nations of the earth, and as they act in concert on the slavery question, he believed the abolition of slavery in this country would be the cause of its ultimate extinction in Cuba and Brazil, and that their rich agricultural and mineral resources would be greatly benefited thereby, and that benighted Africa would feel its influences, for the various chiefs and rulers would be forbidden to sell their subjects into slavery.

In conclusion, Gov. JOHNSON exhorted the people not to despond, though depressed and disheartened now. He assured them that a better day was dawning, and counseled them to take hold and to build themselves up by industry and energy. He exhorted the men, women and clergymen to abate their hostility, and abide by what they could not possibly avert; to cultivate a spirit of friendship toward those whom they lately looked upon as enemies, and ended his speech with a touching allusion to the Allwise One in His dealings toward His people.

There was very little outward demonstration of approval by the audience, and they seem not to have gotten the "hang of the school-house," but by the conversation of various squads of the people on their way home, I learned that the speech of the Governor was approved.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE ALLEGED ABORTION CASE.

Yesterday, Coroner WILDEY, held an inquest at the house of Mrs. WORCESTER, at No. 539 Hudson-street, over the remains of an unknown woman who died there last Wednesday afternoon, from the alleged effects of an abortion. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH made a post-mortem examination, and oipned that death had ensued from disease of the heart and not from the effects of an abortion, as was first supposed, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts. The remains have not yet been identified.

DROWNED.

An inquest was held yesterday upon the remains of an unknown man, which were found floating in the river off the Battery. Deceased was about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, with dark hair and whiskers under his chin. He wore a white coat, blue overalls, dark vest, muslin drawers and shirt, red flannel undershirt, black neck-tie, shoes with buckles, and gray woolen stockings. The body had been in the water several days.

NEW BOOKS.

WHAT I SAW ON THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AND NORTH AMERICA, AND AT THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. By H. WILLIS BAXLEY, M. D. 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

In his capacity as Special Commissioner of the United States, Dr. BAXLEY visited during the years 1860–62, the portions of the West Coast of South America, and the Hawaiian Islands that have afforded materials for the composition of this handsome volume. It also contains a full description of his visit to California, en route, which does justice to the wonders of the Yo-Semite Valley and the other marvels of nature, in which that country is so prolific. Dr. BAXLEY has seen much, and has, accordingly, much to tell. His style, however, has a certain official ponderosity about it that is not attractive. We are not aware what part of the country he comes from, but his opinions, freely expressed, in rather a sermonising style, have a smack of the old Southern flavor about them, that now seems, to say the least, out of date. We hear much of Puritan persecution and intolerance, and bitter denunciation of the missionary proceedings in the Sandwich Islands. A labored defence of negro slavery in tropical countries is also undertaken by the author. His professional pursuits give special value to many of his remarks and observations on hygiene, medical geography, &c. The book is got up in superior style, with numerous embellishments apparently from original drawings. It is a valuable addition to our knowledge of a region daily advancing in importance to the rest of the world.

ESSAYS IN CRITICISM. By MATTHEW ARNOLD, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

The essays, forming the main portion of this volume, have already appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine* and other English periodicals. To them the publishers have joined the author's "Lectures on Translating Homer," making it a complete collection of his miscellaneous writings. Mr. ARNOLD is the eldest son of Dr. THOMAS ARNOLD, of Rugby, and bids fair to become as celebrated a man as his father. As a critic he stands alone amid writers of the day, and brings to his task a delicacy of discrimination, vigor of thought, and fascination of style without a parallel in cotemporary literature. He is one of the severest denouncers of the provincial spirit dominant in English writers, as well as in the social life of the nation, and hesitates not to shock its dearest prejudices, while inculcating greater breadth of view and catholicity of treatment. As a volume for Summer reading—weighty in actual substance, but light and sparkling in manner, sufficiently attractive to enchain the most ordinary reader, and solemn enough to afford subjects for the meditation of the most cultivated—we know no recent work that can compete with it.

THE CONVERSION OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE: THE BOYLE LECTURES FOR THE YEAR 1864. Delivered at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, by CHAS. MERIVALE, B. D., author of "History of the Romans Under the Empire." 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

This is the work of what Lord BACON calls "a full man;" one who has studied his subject in every possible view, and submitted it to the analysis of a mind amply furnished by learning and natural ability with power to do it justice. It is a necessary and indispensable companion to the author's larger work, and promotes the true "philosophy of history," the essence remaining after the distillation of the mere facts, whose presence makes them chiefly valuable. A comparison with the famous chapters of GIBBON on the same subject is full of instruction, and gives results highly favorable to the honesty and erudition of the living author. It is a book that should be read by every thinking man.

POEMS. By ALFRED TENNYSON, Poet Laureate. 2 vols. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

These two elegant volumes—perfect in style and typographical execution—present us with the entire title-deeds to immortality of one whom the Anglo-Saxon speaking world has consented to receive as the representative poet of the intellectual era. His writings, including the latest published volume, *Enoch Arden*, and several fugitive pieces, have never previously been collected in one series. As such, the edition before us has superior claims to popular favor than any other. We have only one objection to make to it. The author's portrait, when compared with the last English likeness, engraved from a recent photograph, is far too heavy and coarse in execution, making the poet look more like a "border ruffian" than the accomplished gentleman that he is.

ALFRED HAGART'S HOUSEHOLD. By ALEXANDER SMITH, author of "A Life Drama," &c. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

This is, we believe, the first prose work of an author whose volume of poetry, a few years since, took the world by surprise and made him suddenly famous. It is a domestic story of Scotch life, showing strong descriptive power and a poetical insight into the springs of character, but—perhaps partaking of the stern and serious tone of the society it delineates—the general effect is too gloomy and unrelieved, imparting anything but a genial impression to the mind of the reader. This is a defect that we look to see remedied in Mr. SMITH's next story. His acknowledged talent must always draw attention to everything he writes.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT, AND THE ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT BY THE ASSASSINATION OF ITS PRINCIPAL OFFICERS. Edited, with an introduction, by BEN PERLEY POORE. 12mo. Boston: J. E. TILTON & CO.

In this compact and handsome volume Messrs. TILTON & Co. have been the first to produce in an enduring form the records of the great act of national justice, recently completed at Washington, by meting out to the guilty the punishment they had so richly deserved. As a volume for easy and handy reference, it will rank high among the books indispensable for all who would form a correct estimate of the evils we have just escaped from. It is got up in handsome style, and is certain to meet with a very large sale.

MARY, THE HANDMAID OF OUR LORD. By the author of "The Schonberg Cotta Family." 12mo. New-York: M. W. DODD.

The great success of this beautifully-printed volume, the first edition of which was sold off in a few days, shows that Mrs. CHARLES does not need to rely on the attractions of fictitious narrative for securing the sympathies of her readers. Novelty of incident of course is not the charm of this beautiful book. It is the reverent and thoughtful tone of mind that the authoress brings to the contemplation of one of the most deeply interesting characters of sacred writ, one too, that from the natural reaction against the erroneous views and practices of another religious body, is often less considered by Protestants than its important place in the plan of the world's redemption should command.

THE KNIGHTLY SOLDIER: A Biography of Major HENRY WARD CAMP, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers. By Chaplain H. CLAY TRUMBULL. 12mo. Boston: NICHOLS & NOYES.

In preparing this worthy record of a noble career, Chaplain TRUMBULL has performed a good and acceptable service, not only to the family and friends of Major CAMP, but to all who can feel their natures inspirited and exalted by the contemplation of the memorial of a life sacrificed unhesitatingly at the call of duty—a life that offers a model of the civic and Christian virtues reduced to action in the career of its hero. The illustrations, including a fine portrait of Major CAMP, add much to the beauty of this book, which is in every respect creditable to its publishers and those concerned in getting it out.

MISS THOMAS' NOVELS. THEO LEIGH. 8vo; DENIS DONNE. 8vo. Novels by Miss ANNIE THOMAS. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Miss THOMAS is rapidly advancing in the favor of the public, with the successive appearance of her novels from Messrs. HARPERS' press. They have all been received with so much eagerness and admiration abroad, that it is remarkable they should have remained so long unknown here. The best English critics do not hesitate to rank her alongside of Miss BRADDON, Mrs. HENRY WOOD, and the most successful writers of the present century. The charming character of *Theo Leigh* is one of the most life-like and winning female portraits ever delineated.

CONGREGATIONALISM—WHAT IT IS—WHENCE IT IS—HOW IT WORKS. By HENRY M. DEXTER. 8vo., Boston, NICHOLS & NOYES.

This handsome and well printed octavo is devoted to the defence and explanation of the system of church polity dominant in New-England. In assuming to explain "why it is better than any other form of church government," the champions of rival denominations will probably accuse the author of "begging the question," but all will praise his able and uncompromising argument for what he supposes to be the truth.

OUR MARTYR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Voices from the Pulpits of New-York and Brooklyn. Oration by Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT. Oration at the burial by Bishop SIMPSON. 12mo. New-York: TIBBALS & WHITING.

This is another of the volumes called forth by late melancholy events, the number of which is already sufficient to form a small library. It contains much that is worthy of preservation in a permanent shape, and is neatly got up.

IN MEMORIAM. ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Atheneum Club. Royal 8vo.

This beautifully printed volume arrests attention among the mass of similar productions by the good taste visible in every portion of its getting up. It contains the commemorative proceedings of the club, including an ode by H. T. TUCKERMAN, and an admirable portrait of the President, finely engraved by RITCHIE.

WAYSIDE BLOSSOMS. By MARY H. C. BOOTH. 18mo. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

This small volume of poems will commend itself to lovers of the tender and graceful muse of the authoress, whose premature and lamented decease was almost cotemporaneous with the publication of these final memorials of her taste and literary culture.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Annual Exercises of the Wesleyan University—Commencement Graduating Class—Superior Scholarship—Love and Romance—Reunion of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity—Incidents.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Thursday, July 20, 1865.

Another twelve months have passed, and again the bright faces and gay scenes usually attendant upon college commencements greet our eyes. And amid what different influences, and under how much more glorious a sky, in the political world, does the noble class of 1865 step out into the broad field lying outstretched before them. Peace has again spread her wings over our blessed land, and smiles a sweet welcome to the present graduating class. May they all work and labor for her advancement and prosperity, and may they strive to render her firm and perpetual; such was the evident desire of every spectator of to-day's exercises.

The exercises proper of commencement, commence, as your readers probably well know, some six weeks before commencement-day proper. They open with "class-day," as it is called, which seems to be a reunion of the class together, when they have a jolly good time. On class-day afternoon the class met on the college green and smoked the calumet, and had orations and an address to the Faculty, to which the President, Dr. CUMMINGS, happily responded. There was a large concourse of people present, and all seemed to enjoy the exercises. In the evening the class had a reunion in McDonough Hall. They sang songs, most all of which were composed by members of the class. There are several fine singers, and the songs were well rendered. The class historian, W. N. RICE, of Springfield, Mass., (as also the valedictorian) gave a very humorous history of the various performances and exploits of the class during the past four years. Some of them were very amusing; among others the mysterious manner of transporting a cow to the third story, and the performing of sundry other mysterious performances on the unlucky Freshmen. The prophet sketched in glowing terms the future of the class, and though the part was well carried out by S. M. GILBERT, still, though productive of much merriment, it would not be a bad idea to abolish that office, and to confine themselves to things of a more truthful nature. The oration by E. B. SANFORD, and the poem by C. W. WILDER, were each in their own way good and deserving essays.

After the performances in the McDonough Hall were concluded, and the large audience had deserted the hall, the class adjourned to the McDonough House dining-room, in which the class supper was awaiting them. The "Toast Master" was T. C. BEACH. During, or rather after the supper, the "Advice to the Class" was given by J. H. MANSFIELD, followed by a prayer by Chaplain S. K. SMITH, when, considerably after the hour of midnight, the Class of 1865 returned to the College, singing as they went. How pleasant it is, after a hard day's work, when sleep has pressed her soporific fingers on your eyes, to be suddenly awakened by sweet music; and how fervently one exclaims, "Oh! what a blessing a college is! Who wouldn't live near a college?" "Don't see it," exclaims some crusty old "bach," poking the sleepy-bug out of his eyes; "No, Sir, I can't see it in that light." "Well, well, we fully agree with you," exclaims your corressondent, and the crowd says, amen!

Between class-day, Thursday, June 29, and the succeeding exercises of commencement week, quite an interval elapses, generally known as the "senior vacation." The seniors having stopped their studies, the junior becomes a senior, the sophomore a junior, and the poor, miserable, despised and God-forsaken freshman (alas! what misery in the name) begins to feel a little of the approaching sophomoric dignity. The evening immediately succeeding class-day, the prize debate and declamation between the two literary societies took place. The declamation prize was won by W. H. KNAPP. The debate on the subject of "Whether Politics or Literature afford the greater field of usefulness," was gained by the affirmative, argued by S. H. OLIN.

On Thursday, July 13, occurred the contest for the "Rich" prize, as it is called, though this is by no means to be taken literally, which is given to "that member of the senior class who shall compose and deliver an English oration in the best manner." It is similar to the "De Forrest" prize at Yale. The contestants were ALLAN CLARK, JAMES MUDGE, GEORGE LEWIS WESTGATE, GEORGE AUGUSTUS GRAVES, RICHARD HUBBARD RUST and JOSEPH ORLANDO MUNSON. The successful orator was GEORGE LEWIS WESTGATE. All the orations went off remarkably well, those of Messrs. WESTGATE and RUST being deserving of especial commendation. A noticeable fact in the crowded hall was the scarcity of black coats. They were really "few and far between." We take this as a token of the esteem in which the class of '65 is held by the fair (or *unfair*) sex, for the audience was about entirely composed of them. The music was very good, being composed mostly of songs and flute and piano duets. On Friday July 14 occurred the Prize Declamation of the Junior and Sophmore Classes. The pieces were well learned and well spoken. The music was by the Hartford String Band. The first prize was taken by E. J. HAINES, and the second was divided between J. E. MANDEVILLE and W.L. HOAGLAND. On Sunday, July 16, Dr. CUMMINGS delivered the Baccalaureate sermon. The subject was "Integrity," and during an hour and three quarters the Doctor enlarged and dissertated upon this theme. Baccalaureate sermons are good things, but it is an extraordinary piece of good luck that they only occur once a year, for they are somewhat long. In the evening the address before the Missionary Lyceum by Rev. GEO. PECK, D. D. On Monday, July 17, the addresses before the United Literary Societies, (Peithologian and Philobetorian.) Orator, Rev. W. R. CLARK; poet, Rev. G. S. TAYLOR. Space prevents us from paying a tribute to the just merits of each piece. The meeting of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors on Tuesday, the 18th, at 3 P. M., and Septennial Festival of the Mystical Seven on the same date at 2:30. In the evening occurred the thirty-second reunion of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. Delegates to the number of 100 came pouring in from the various chapters, and what with "*Sioux*" Alumni, visitors, etc., Middletown is tolerably full. The orator of the evening was JAMES STRONG, U. F. D., and the poet was CHAS. H. SWEETSER. Remarks by members from each of the chapters were made, stating facts connected with their chapters, and presenting statistics, etc., etc. For a further account, *vide* Springfield *Republican*.

The whole convention was a fine and successful affair—some one hundred and fifteen "*Sioux*" *warriors* joining in the procession. The singing, especially, was superb, and I wish that I had room to send you down a copy of the bill of fare of their annual supper, which reflects great credit on Messrs. DICKINSON & CRAIG, proprietors of the McDonough.

On Wednesday, July 19, at 10 A. M., the business meeting and anniversary of the Alumni Association. On the same day, at 4 P M., anniversary exercises of the class of 1855. Orator, Rev. WILLIAM X. UINDE; poet, Rev. JOHN E. ROUND.

Same date, reunion of the classes of 1840, '50, '55, '58 and '62, and in the evening the grand commencement concert by the Germania Band; after which the Alumni festival. Passing over the concert, which was very fine and attentively listened to by a large audience, we come to Thursday, July 20—commencement-day.

Before coming to the exercises of the day, I will give a short account of the doings of the alumni, so that your readers may see what grand things are being done for the Wesleyan University by her former sons. M.. RICH, of Boston, promised to give *at least* $25,000 for the building of a library, if the alumni would subscribe $25,000 as a library fund. It is needless to say that the above amount was promptly subscribed, and as Mr. RICH's well known liberality renders a promise of $25,000, equal to $50,000 at least, we may soon expect to see another fine building belonging to the University. DANIEL DREW, of New-York, has also given $25,000 for the endowment of a professorship, and every professorship is now endowed to that amount. A further sum of $300 to each of the faculty was furthermore subscribed, as a bonus for this year. And further, the hard-fought fight of the alumni to obtain the setting apart of Wednesday preceding commencement for the sole exercises of the alumni was carried this year, and hereafter they monopolize "morning, noon and night." About 150 alumni were present, and some 60 ladies, and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., was toast master. It is said to have been the finest festival as it is the "gayest" commencement that has ever taken place. Among the prominent men were O. JUDD, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, DANIEL DREW, of New-York, R. RICH, of Boston, besides many others.

The graduating class this year numbers thirty-five members, the names and appointments of whom I give below. The standard of scholarship has been the highest ever attained in this college, and the scholarship and intellectual acquirements of the first four have given them a high rank among scholars. The valedictorian of the class has been represented to be an "intellectual prodigy." He certainly is a most devoted student. The following compose the class:

William North Rice, Valedictory Address—National Heroism. George Lewis Westgate—Latin Salutatory. Philosophical Oration—James Mudge. Ancient Classical—Wilbur Olin Atwater. Metaphysical—William Henry H. Phillips. Modern Classical—Jacob Neal Perkins and Charles Wesley Wilder. First Class Orations—Theodore Charles Beach, William Henry Richman, Luther Munson Gilbert, William Valentine Kelley, Joseph Henry Mánsfield, Allen Clark, A. O. Hammond, J. A. Newhall, G. A. Graves, D. H. Taylor, N. F. Whitaker, J. O. Munson, S. K. Smith. Orations—R. H. Rust, C. A. Johnson, C. C. Burr, E. Cutts, W. W. Bowdish, W. Robinson, B. A. Gilman, S. Kristeller, W. G. Sanford, W. A. Nottage, W. H. Burnett, S. D. Jones, H. E. Smith, E. B. Sanford, J. R. Reynolds—35.

The pieces were all well learned and well spoken, the valedictory of W. N. Rice and the salutatory being fine specimens of eloquence and rhetoric. The church was literally "jammed," and the exercises were attended to throughout with the greatest attention by the vast assembly.

Thus endeth Commencement 1865, a year that will ever be remembered by the friends of the institution. The class have now their life-work before them; some will be ministers of the gospel; some physicians; others lawyers; but wherever they go we feel certain that they will look back upon their Alma Mater with feelings of the deepest and profoundest respect and affection, and their day of graduation, though for many reasons the happiest, will, through the sudden severing of the many ties of friendship, prove a sad day to many. It was my intention to have paid a slight tribute to the memory of ADELBERT B. STONE, the Yale student who was drowned in the Connecticut not long ago. But I have already so encroached upon your valuable space, that I fear I have not any room left. A few words I must say and then I will close. He was one of those rare characters seldom met with, and never parted from without regret. He was the noblest young man I ever knew, and during the time that we were together, I found nothing but nobleness of character in him.

"None knew him but to love him;
None named him but to praise."

You have probably heard of the interesting elopement we had in our midst, between Miss ANNA BRAINARD, aged fifteen, and JOHN VINTON, aged nineteen. Cruel parents, &c., were at the bottom of it, of course. The happy pair have returned to their agonized parents, and Mrs. J. VINTON now "holds forth," but "no cards." H. W. R.

Commencement Week at Dartmouth.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Tuesday, July 18, 1865.

This is by far the handsomest village of New-England. It sits like a queen, nestled among the old, picturesque hills of the Granite State. It is usually as quiet as it is beautiful, but the crowds flocking here from all the States, and the busy din of preparation for the annual festival, remind one of the busy marts of commerce and metropolis life. Among the distinguished personages I have already noticed on the avenues and at the hotels are Chief-Justice CHASE, Dr. MASSIE, of England; JOHN WENTWORTH, M. C.; Senator DAN CLARK, Gen. MARSTON, and Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of Philadelphia. The college has been peculiarly fortunate in the way of donations since the accession of the new President. In addition to a legacy of $10,000, a trifle over $90,000 has been already realized. The most munificent donors are LEGRAND LOCKWOOD and WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York City; Senator GRIMES, of Iowa; and GEO. H. BISSELL. The latter gentleman gives the sum of $15,000 to construct a gymnasium of solid granite, and in point of finish and apparatus it will be second to none in the country. The Lockwood prizes, awarded to the Senior class for excellence in composition, have been announced as follows: 1st, F. A. BENTON, of Ilion, N. Y.; 2d, E. B. HALE, of Orfordville, N. H.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The rain came down in plentiful showers Sunday afternoon, but this did not prevent the attendance of a large and fashionable audience in the village church. The sermon was preached by the President, Rev. Dr. ASA DODGE SMITH, who selected as his text Ecclesiastics, xi., 3: "If the clouds be full of rain they empty themselves upon the earth." He began with a picture of the transforming influence on the parched and thirsty earth of the descending rain, and announced as his theme the thought figuratively embodied in the text: "Beneficence—our normal life-work." The view taken was sustained, (1,) by the analogies of nature; (2) by all the Scripture. It was urged (3) that we are made for beneficence; (4) that with the beneficent spirit all our powers are best developed. This was argued from the nature and mutual relations of our faculties and from the history of literature, on which last point divers illustrations were given. (5.) The joy of doing good was briefly insisted on, and (6) the spirit enjoined in the text was commended at length as a peroration for every sphere of active life. Under this head the chief pursuits open to the choice of the college graduate were considered—the ministry, law, medicine, teaching, editorship, the scholar's life and the various business pursuits. The leading features of each as related to usefulness were briefly set forth. The subject was then applied especially to educated men, and the discourse closed with an address to the graduating class. In this the fact was mentioned that twenty-four of the class had served in the war, two of whom had died.

PRIZE SPEAKING.

The church was again crowded Monday evening, to listen to the prize speaking of the Junior and Sophomore classes. The successful competitors will be announced to-morrow morning. By general consent, those who acquitted themselves best were BENJAMIN TRUE, of Meriden, N. H., who gave a selection from VICTOR HUGO; WALDEMAR OTIS, of Ohio; McDAVITT, of Boston; and ABRAM BROWN, of Canterbury, Vt.

This afternoon occurs the exercises of Class Day. In the evening, Rev. E. E. ADAMS, of Philadelphia, delivers an address before the Theological Society. Wednesday morning the Phi Beta Kappa Society listen to an oration from Prof. ALPHEUS CROSBY, and a poem from W. A. C. CONVERSE, of Ohio. In the afternoon, Hon. A. H. BULLOCK, L.L. D., of Massachusetts, pronounces an oration before the United Literary Societies, and JOHN G. SAXE the Poem. GILMORE's band, of Boston, gives a concert in the evening. On Thursday the annual meeting of the Alumni at 8 A. M., and at 10 the commencement exercises proper occur.

A COW THAT DRANK EIGHTEEN GALLONS OF WHISKY. The Troy (N. Y.) *Times* gives a most remarkable case of "beastly" intoxication:

It seems that on the upper part of Green Island an illicit whisky still existed, until yesterday, when Marshal KIPP, Collector WOODWARD and Inspector FALES made a raid on the premises, and locked up both the owner and the door. A month ago the distillery was in full blast. It was a "still" night, and the man running the machine, who had made eighteen gallons of whisky, put it out in the open air to cool. Along came a cow. She was thirsty, and the beverage looked inviting. She swallowed every drop—eighteen gallons of unrectified whisky, warranted to kill at forty rods. That cow has been drunk ever since. She staggered home, and is now in the fourth week of a grand old bender. The cow eats nothing; falls down whenever they try to raise her up, and has become as lean as a crow, instead of a cow. Whether the cow will ever get sober, or end her life in a fit of delerium tremens, is a question that we shall look anxiously to see the solution of. It is really a remarkable case, and we should hardly believe it, if our informant was not connected with the telegraph, and—of course—perfectly reliable.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Uneasy State of Feeling—Trouble Between the White and Colored Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, July 15, 1865.

The people of Charleston have just passed through a fiery ordeal. For two weeks past, until within the last three days, it has been dangerous for a respectable person to appear on the street after nightfall. Robbing, clubbing, stabbing and shooting were freely indulged in by the white soldiers, colored soldiers, and, in many instances, colored citizens. A feud seems to exist between the white and the colored troops which no military discipline has, thus far, succeeded in thoroughly eradicating. The white troops conceive that they have privileges which are not extended to the colored troops, and, on the other hand, the latter are possessed with the belief that they should be the sole guardians of the city. As a consequence many of the freedmen sympathize with and fully support their colored brethren in arms. It is no more than justice to the white citizens of the place that it should be put on record that they have not participated in these disgraceful scenes, although they have been the parties to suffer.

Last week the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment were sent North, and their place was filled by the Second Battalion One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Regiment, (Duryee's Zouaves.) The very first day they occupied the post it became evident that they and the colored troops could not live together. The latter appeared to be envious of the showy uniforms of the Zouaves, and the Zouaves were impressed with the idea that the colored soldiers took special pains to insult them. On Saturday night affairs were brought to a crisis. At about 8 o'clock musketry firing was heard in the direction of the market. At first the firing was desultory, but in a minute's time it became pretty regular, especially for a street row. It is impossible to definitely ascertain the origin of this particular disturbance. It is stated by some that the white soldiers were the aggressors, while others are positive that some colored men who kept stalls in the market were the originators of the affair. The result of the shooting was the killing of a colored man and the wounding of a Zouave and two colored men. The Zouaves had been ordered on police duty at the market. They allege that while in the performance of their duty one of their number was set upon by a colored man who keeps a stall, and that the colored man drew a knife as if to stab the Zouave. Immediately thereafter fifteen Zouaves, with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, dashed through the market, to the great consternation of the occupants of stalls and purchasers who happened to be present. As the Zouaves pressed forward they were fired upon by colored soldiers. The Zouaves returned the fire. The colored man who was killed was an outside party. In twenty minutes' time all was over, and not a living soul was to be seen inside the market. At 8:30, firing is heard in the direction of Meeting and Hager streets. The Zouaves meet two colored soldiers; one of the latter was wounded and taken where he could receive medical attention. All that night confusion reigned in Charleston, and, at intervals, shots were exchanged. It is not known and probably, for certain reasons, never will be known how many men were killed and wounded in this city last week in consequence of street-broils. The disturbances were not confined to any particular locality, but they prevailed throughout the city.

The Zouaves remained here ten days and were then sent over to Morris Island, where they now are. At present the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment is doing post duty. Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. T. BENNETT has command of the post, but it is due to him to say that he has occupied that position but for a few days. We are firm in our belief that everything will be properly and satisfactorily adjusted under his regime. He is an officer of nerve and will, and understands how to meet the difficulties that beset him. The following is an order he has recently issued:

HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF CHARLESTON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61.—I. The attention of the commander of this post having been called to the defiant and discourteous spirit manifested in the city between the troops and the civilians, both white and colored, causing of late serious and disgraceful disturbances, it is deemed necessary, and is hereby ordered that all citizens remain at their homes after eight (8) o'clock, P. M., abstaining from noisy discussions, or assembling in groups on the streets or other public places, day or night.

II. Some citizens disguised as soldiers having been engaged in disorderly acts, it is ordered that any citizen hereafter found in the United States uniform will be arrested and turned over to the Provost-Marshal.

III. At this time of comparative peace, when the energies of the nation are absorbed in the restoration of harmony and the reëstablishment of good feeling among all classes entitled to the rights of citizenship, discourtesy toward civilians is beneath the dignity of soldiers. Respectful deportment among soldiers, as well as toward their officers, is an indication of good discipline in any command; but courtesy without humility toward those who have no claim except upon your manhood, is the best guarantee of good breeding and nobleness of character. It is enjoined upon the enlisted men in this city that they behave insolently to no person, of whatever color; that they do not monopolize the sidewalks or assemble in groups to the inconvenience of women or other passers by. Citizens should remember that civil rule is not established, and that any act of theirs which may lead to difficulties with the troops will tend to protract that end. Their bearing should be in no manner defiant or discourteous to the troops, and any insolence leading to disturbances will subject the offenders to punishment. Upon the creation of any disturbance, during the day or night, the commanding officer of the district of the city in which it may occur, will at once send patrols, under commissioned officers, to arrest all persons found in the streets in the vicinity of the disturbance, except persons on important business, who will be required to report at the nearest guard for an escort.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. T. BENNETT, Com'g Post.
CHARLES F. JOY, First Lieut. 54th Mass. Vols. and A. A. A. Gen.
Official: CHARLES G. CHIPMAN, Capt. 54th Mass. Vols., A. A. D. C.

Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE was in the city on last Thursday. He brought with him, from Savannah, the Sixth United States Regulars, but upon ascertaining that the disturbances had been quelled, ordered them not to land. The Sixth returned to Hilton Head on the following day. Had the emeutes prevailed while Gen. GILLMORE was in town we would have seen how quickly discipline would have ended them. This is no reflection, however, upon Gen. HATCH, for that officer did the best he could with the material he had to deal with. Give Gen. HATCH a regiment of regular troops and we will venture the assertion that no melee of any kind will occur in Charleston.

On the 28th June, Sergt. PATRICK KERNS, Co. H, Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, was accidentally drowned while bathing in the Samspit River, at Georgetown, S. C.

Capt. T. C. LEWIS, Harbor Master, died of congestion of the brain last week.

Mr. S. G. COURTENAY has been appointed Chief of the Fire Department. WHIT.

FROM THE WEST.

Affairs in the South—Storm—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 17, 1865.

I have just been conversing with a general officer, who has been on duty in New-Orleans for nearly a year past, and who will soon return there. And, by way of preface, I will say that he is no "Abolitionist," but, to my certain knowledge, has voted for every Democratic candidate for President up to 1864. He represents things in a bad way in all the South with which he is acquainted. Though the rebellion is suppressed, treason is as prevalent as ever. The rebel soldiers are returning, and exhibiting a vindictive, fiendish spirit toward Northerners and the freedmen. The government of Louisiana is in bad hands. Being in the office of the Secretary of State a short time before he left, he saw a soldier come in with his uniform on, take the oath, and be appointed to an office, taking the place of a good and true Union man, a wounded Union discharged soldier, who had something to do about a railroad office. He was displaced to make room for one who had just returned from the rebel army. The Secretary of State said to our informant: "I thought you had resigned. You Northerners have got to leave. Our young men are coming home from the army, and you have got to leave." They make no concealment of their policy toward the freedmen. They say that "they will make it as bad as possible for them, oppress and harass them in every way, refuse to employ, and make them feel that their present position is much worse than that of slavery." And they are carrying out this policy in every possible manner. The condition of the freedmen is now bad, but will be deplorable as soon as the troops are removed. He, like every other Union man I have seen, is in favor of military Governors for the insurrectionary States, for a year or two at least, and until the *status* of the freedmen becomes settled. From present appearances, reconstruction will have to be commenced *de novo*. It is pretty evident that the present plan can only succeed at the expense of the national honor and good faith.

THE GREAT WET!

Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin have experienced a rain storm of almost equal length with that which produced the Noachian deluge. The effects have not been quite so disastrous, yet in some parts of the two latter States the flood has covered the land to the depth of several feet, and especially along river courses, the damage has been heavy. At Oconto, Wis., for instance, the water was five feet deep in the principal streets. The greatest damage, however, has been done in Iowa. The rivers have risen to a great height, and many buildings have been carried off and destroyed. In Washington County the loss has been heavy. The railroads, too, were greatly damaged—the Dubuque and Sioux City to the extent of $150,000. On the low lands grain has been prostrated, and many fine fields of wheat are abandoned as worthless. In this State I have heard of no destruction caused by the overflowing of the streams; but rust has been brought upon wheat, and the wind and rain together has *lodged* a good deal of it. Corn, too, is much retarded, and the indications are that much will be overtaken by frost in an unripened state. Thus far in July rain has fallen with us about three-fourths of the time, and it has been so cool as to put fires in demand, especially in the morning. *Such* a July was never before known; no, not even by the "oldest inhabitant."

MILITARY.

Our military intelligence is rapidly disappearing. We have but little of interest here. Regiments are daily arriving, going into camp, and after the usual red-tape process are discharged. Many of them get impatient, however, and a few days ago a squad broke out, took possession of a railroad train, and started homeward. Others have, without being paid, got aboard of the cars, and being generally quite a number of them together, dead-head it home per force. There are about four thousand troops now at Camp Douglas, and seven thousand at Camp Butler. The Common Council of this city have appropriated $5,000 to be expended in the reception of Illinois regiments.

THE FAIR.

The Secretary of the Northwestern Fair, recently held in this city, makes a statement that the gross receipts are $330,000 and the expenses $115,000. Of the net receipts the Christian Commission gets $50,000, and the balance is divided equally between the Sanitary Commission and the permanent Soldiers' Home. This latter institution is soon to erect a more commodious building, at a cost of $25,000. This is much needed, as the applications for admissions are far in advance of the present capacity of accommodation. The fact is, that notwithstanding the patriotic liberality of our people when the excitement of the war was upon them, there is great danger that we shall be justly chargeable with the sin of ingratitude toward our disabled soldiers who have sacrificed so much for the country. In most States—even in your great New-York—I hear of no movements to make a provision for them.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Financial circles were thrown into something of a flurry, last week, by the discovery that "Cook County Scrip," issued for war purposes, had been extensively counterfeited, and so cleverly done that the bankers had cashed upward of $20,000 of the spurious paper. One of the counterfeiters has been arrested. We also had another excitement. A jealous wife savagely attacked and severely wounded the supposed paramour of her husband, in the street, cutting out one eye and doing other bodily injury. She was "insane," I presume. The report of the Superintendent of Police for the past quarter, shows 3,349 arrests—2,603 males, 726 females, and 20 *unknown!* We must have some queer kind of humans in our city that the police cannot distinguish the sex! Of these, 701 were Americans—the balance foreigners—the Irish, as usual, leading off with 1,805, or more than half of the whole number. Twenty-one are charged with the crime of being "destitute." There is to be a "Great National Horse Show" at Springfield, commencing on the 26th of August, and continuing three days. The preparations for the State Fair, which is to be held in this city in September, are progressing favorably. The President of the society writes that the indications are that the attendance and show will surpass that of any former occasion. Business is quiet, though for the season it cannot be counted dull. The ups and downs of gold create some activity in the grain market, but the spirit of speculation has decidedly subsided. Money is plenty, and a large surplus is weekly invested in seven-thirties.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Evacuation of St. Domingo—News of Puerto Rico and Martinico—The Cuban Press, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 15, 1865.

The last steamer from St. Domingo brings news to the 5th instant, and reports that by the 18th of this month the evacuation of the island by the Spaniards will be completely effected. Up to the sailing of the steamer, the Government of the Dominican Republic had not sent any commissioners to the capital. A portion of the Spanish troops will come here, and the rest go to Santiago de Cuba. Gen. GANDARA will probably come here.

On the same day as the steamer, Gen. ALFAU sent his family, in company with several others, by the *Marigalante*, which also conveys a large quantity of artillery stores.

The changes in St. Domingo will probably cause a considerable variation in the route of the steamers, which have hitherto touched at several ports in that island, and probably the Cuban port of Baracoa will be greatly favored in the new arrangements.

The French mail steamer *La France* had made a very quick passage, for leaving Sainte Nazaire on the 16th ultimo, and Fort de France on the 1st instant, it arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 6th. On board were the Viscount DE SOTOMAYOR, the Minister of Portugal in Mexico; and also 387 French soldiers for the Foreign Legion. Six Sisters of Charity were also passengers for Vera Cruz.

Santiago de Cuba has been lately frightened by the occurrence of two shocks of an earthquake, which though not very intense, were sufficient to alarm the inhabitants.

In Puerto Rico the great event of the day which had amused the good people of that quiet island, has been the distribution of prizes to the successful exhibitors in the exposition which was soon closed, for it is only recently that I noticed its opening. But their pleasure has been marred by the sudden appearance of an epidemic which had carried off many children to their graves, although it had been of brief duration.

In Cuba the weather is excessively hot and dry, and from all parts of the country come reports of the drought. In Yaguagay no rain had fallen since the 7th of last month, and great fears were entertained for the corn, whilst even the cane crop was likely to be prejudiced.

The Martinico paper *Les Antilles* boasts of the amount of sugar exported from that island during the month of May, which amounted to 4,176,272 kilogrammes, of which quantity 200 went to the French colonies, 1,048 to Vera Cruz, and 4,172,449 to different French ports. The exports of molasses have amounted to 6,000 litres.

Very singularly, Cuba has been a customer for coffee, but it was for cultivation. The quantity of cotton has been 21,307 kilogrammes exported during the year, and of sugar for the same time 13,263,964 kilogrammes.

In order to improve the growth of coffee, the Governor had sent to Costa Rica, the crops of which realize the highest prices in the European markets. The value of the imports for May have been, in vessels under the French flag, 2,809,359 francs, and under foreign flags to the amount of 286,899 francs.

From India 425 laborers had arrived, who were joyfully received by the planters.

The country newspapers of Cuba are in a very depressed condition, for, without considering their limited circulation, the editors are bitterly complaining of the defects of the censor system, and look upon their colleagues of Havana as supremely blest, for they have, at least, as judge of their writings, a man of education, and who is also a lawyer; and from his decision an appeal to the supreme authority is possible; but in the country districts the editors are subject to the exclusive criticism of the Lieutenant-Governors, who thus very often become judges of articles in which their own conduct is reprobated. The power which influential persons can thus exercise indirectly over the country journals in preventing the exposure of abuses is evidently very great; and one paper asserts that it is impossible to edit a provincial journal for only a single day without finding the trammels which limit his independence. In some cases, articles which have already been published in Havana have been forbidden by the country censor. The *Prensa*, after asserting that cases have happened where severity was deserved: "For not every paper has had the fit discretion which is required in treating some subjects," proceeds to observe:

We desire, like the *Siglo*, that our colleagues of the island may have the greatest latitude in the exercise of their tasks, and we believe that in local questions it ought to be unlimited, within, of course, the rules of decorum, so that they can give their favorable or adverse judgment upon the doings of the authorities. So, and in no other manner can the mission of periodicals be useful and profitable, by defending on the one hand the interests of the locality, and on the other hand, by serving as a beacon to the Chief Civil Governor charged with its immediate protection.

The government has for several years been desirous to introduce the decimal system of weights and measures, and is now determined to effect that reform, and for that purpose has appointed a commission. This body has resolved for the present not to interfere with individuals, but in all cases where the government is a party, to exact a strict compliance with the law.

The people of Marianao, which is the fashionable Summer resort for the wealthy of this city, are at present in tribulation, and fearful that their town will lose its well-deserved reputation for salubrity. There is in the neighborhood a grand sugar plantation, which belongs to the contractors for the scavenger work of Havana. The refuse and filth thus removed is carried by railroad to the estate, which is thus well manured. Nothing is more alaudble, according to LIEBIG and other great authorities, only the smell is far from pleasant, and to make the matter worse, the water of a river which passes through the estate, afterwards passes by Marianao.

There is at present, in the port of Matanzas, a Spanish brig, which was built one hundred and twenty years ago, in Manila, of timbers so compact and well seasoned, probably of teak wood, that they appear recently cut. The insurance companies are still willing to give policies on this vessel.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Hon. John A. Kasson in Louisville—His Regard for State Rights as to the Negro Suffrage Question.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, July 16, 1865.

Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, a prominent Iowa member of the last and next Congress, spoke here last night much to the point. He showed that the amendment is perfectly constitutional, entirely accordant with natural right and justice, and most expedient. His arguments—quotations from PATRICK HENRY and EDMUND RANDOLPH—and practical illustrations, were apt and cogent. He proved how incalculably advantageous to our common country and to the laboring masses of the South, and to every interest of Kentucky and Louisville, the amendment's ratification will be.

As to the conventional rights of the freed negro in the several States, Mr. KASSON insisted they would and should be left to the discretion and regulation of the several States; that no national party designs or desires to impose universal or any negro suffrage upon any State, but will leave to each State to prescribe its own electoral qualifications; that the amendment's second clause will give Congress no power to prescribe and enforce political rights for the negro, but only his legal rights to life, liberty and the enjoyment of the fruits of his labor; that while he favored the extension of the voting privilege to colored soldiers, and to all colored persons clearly qualified by their intelligence and ability to acquire and hold property, he and the national party to which he belonged would leave it to each State to extend or not to extend it to them. Also, to provide for the education of colored minors, and to guard against colored, as other vagrants, by local apprentice laws, &c.

Over $800,000 stock has been already taken in our new Galt House, which will open in a year or so, and vie with the largest and best hotels West.

PONTIAC.

From the Rhode Island Coast.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WATCH HILL, R. I., near STONINGTON, Conn.,
Thursday, July 20, 1865.

Last night this coast was visited by one of the most severe storms ever known at this season of the year. Heavy rain fell, accompanied by wind, which made the hearts of the stoutest sailors quiver with fear for the result.

The schooner *Albert*, from St. Andrew's, which anchored off the bay last evening, was driven ashore in the storm and now lies "high and dry" upon the beach at the point used by the pleasure seekers at this point for bathing. She was loaded with upward of 700 barrels of flour, besides a small amount of tobacco. She struck upon the beach with much force, dragging her anchors through the sand. Her Captain (COGSHALL) and crew abandoned her before she struck, and took refuge at the light-house. It is not ascertained to what extent she is damaged, though it is feared, as she is an old craft, that she will become a total wreck. Lighters, however, will be put in immediate use to save the cargo, and, if possible, the vessel. She was sent here by the owners to take off what remains of the valuable portion of the schooner *Laura Clinch*, which was wrecked off this coast in the latter part of last Winter, and ere she had commenced her work became herself a wreck.

We are having beautiful weather here, good company and capital accommodations at the Atlantic.

Yours, &c., B. G. B.

The Hall of Military Record.

A CIRCULAR—PROPOSED ERECTION OF A FIRE-PROOF EDIFICE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO PROVIDE A SUITABLE REPOSITORY FOR THE RECORDS OF THE WAR, UNDER CHAPTER 744 LAWS OF 1865.
ALBANY, July 15, 1865.

To ——— *Supervisor of* *County.*

The Legislature, at its late session, passed a law "to provide a suitable repository for the records of the war, and for other purposes," and appointed a board of commissioners to carry out the provisions of the act. The Commissioners named in the act are the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the Chancellor of the University, JOHN A. KING, HAMILTON FISH, EDWIN D. MORGAN, JOHN A. DIX, IRA HARRIS, PRESTON KING, HORATIO SEYMOUR, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, ENOS T. THROOP, BYRON H. CLARK, WASHINGTON HUNT, MILLARD FILLMORE, and the Chief of the Military Bureau.

The object of this enactment is the erection of a fire-proof edifice, to be called the Hall of Military Record. It is intended mainly for the preservation of

I. A personal account of those who have served in the army or navy from this State since April 15, 1861.

II. A detailed account of the services of regiments, companies and batteries.

III. A record of the aid afforded by towns, cities and counties.

IV. For the preservation of the flags of volunteer regiments.

V. Relics, and other objects of interest which may serve to illustrate the history of the war, embracing, also, copies and files of newspapers, North and South, and a comprehensive library of our war literature.

VI. War records of towns, descriptive lists and discharge papers of soldiers, muster rolls, and other official records, for safe-keeping.

VII. Relics of the earlier American wars, and of the aborigines of the country, as opportunity may offer to procure them.

VIII. Specimens and models of weapons of war and projectiles.

IX. Other objects of interest in the history and progress of our State.

The period seems peculiarly favorable for establishing such a State treasure-house of historical memorials, and a just pride should prompt us thus to honor the capital of our commonwealth. For while no one of our States has such an institution, every country in Europe points with satisfaction to its repository of national memorials. The valuable collection of the Bureau of Military Record, already made, affords a nucleus, and enables us to speak with confidence of success in the future.

The duty of preserving the records of the war, and an account of the services of those who have upheld the good name of our State on land and sea, needs no argument. It is a sacred obligation.

Not only may such records and mementoes be kept, but the names of those who fell in the service, whose deeds entitle them to the distinction, may be suitably commemorated within the walls of the building.

The objects of this undertaking rise above the spirit of section or party, and embrace whatever tends to make the present and future familiar with the past. The war, in all its phases of fact and opinion, will long be discussed at home and abroad, whether we will or no, until its facts are embodied in history.

Then let us provide at the capital an ample repository for official records and original papers, from which the truth may be drawn at will, rather than to rely upon the uncertainties of memory or the accidents of time. Centuries of needless controversies on historic questions teach us thus much wisdom.

The city of Albany has just given a valuable and commanding site for the building. A proper edifice is now to be erected.

To this end means are wanted at once: and *private liberality* is alone relied upon for them. As each town, city and village has an immediate interest in the records of the half million of men who have represented our State, in the three hundred regiments and batteries that have borne New-York on their banners and in preserving the part it took, so each is relied upon to contribute towards the building.

The act provides that towns contributing the share assigned them, may deposit their record-books and papers relating to the war in the building for safe-keeping, and transcripts therefrom, under seal, are to be furnished to town officers without expense. This is an important consideration to many towns which have no means of preserving their documents from fire or loss from other causes.

The act requires the commissioners to apportion to the several towns, villages and cities such sums as they may deem proper, and to select a local representative. They have selected you, and now call upon your locality through you.

After four years of strife, peace returns, and the Union is saved. Old friendships, outlasting the great struggle, are causing us to to forget temporary animosities, in view of the perpetuity of our republic. But, in the spirit of patriotism and good feeling, let the great lessons of the war be preserved to warn and instruct, and for the truth of history.

While relying on you to obtain the sum assigned to your locality, the committee suggest that you call to your aid officers and others who have served in the war, as well as leading citizens of your neighborhood. The undersigned, the Executive Committee of the board, bespeak your prompt attention and zealous interest in the work, not doubting that success will attend your efforts.

R. E. FENTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
IRA HARRIS,
HAMILTON FISH,
LOCKWOOD L. DOTY.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Southern Barbarism and Northern Humanity—The Horrors of Salisbury—The Comforts of Point Lookout—How The Prisoners of War were Treated in the South.

The Committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War spent some time in May and April collecting testimony concerning the treatment of prisoners of war in Southern and Northern prisons; and their work was valuable, as there was accumulated the proof of the humanity of the Government of the United States, and the barbarism of the Confederates. A. J. PALMER, a private in Company D, Forty-ninth New-York Volunteer Infantry, testified as to his treatment when in the hospital, as a prisoner, at Belle Island:

A.—While in the hospital as a patient, the treatment, as far as kindness would go, was very well, because our men were the attendants there; some of them were very mean, though, and were very little better than their men.

Q.—How was it in respect to the food furnished? A.—I do not think they had as much, in quantity, as the men on Belle Island got. Sick men did not need as much. They meant to issue about the same quantity, but there were six or eight nurses who received what they wanted, and, of course, the patients did not get so much.

He made a copy of the record of diseases and deaths in the hospitals at Belle Island, for the quarter ending March 30, 1864. The following are some of the items of this record:

	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Diarrhœa, acuta	31	18	100	13	27	13
Diarrhœa, chronic	229	193	337	265	283	250
Dysentery, acuta	6	4	23	6	9	3
Dysentery, chronic	18	12	34	24	27	20

The total cases were 2,781; deaths, 1,396.

This witness testified further:

A.—Yes, Sir; after our men were dead, and put in the dead-house, nearly every morning the eyes and cheeks were eaten out of them by the rats, before they were put in their coffins. It was complained of several times, and the rebel surgeon in charge slightly reprimanded the undertaker, but he took scarcely any notice of it, and it had not been stopped when I came away.

Q.—What was the condition of the hospital as to cleanliness? A.—Every bed was thickly covered with vermin. A man would be taken with the small-pox, and after he was sent to the small-pox hospital sometimes the clothes would not be changed, and a man would be put in the same bed. The vermin were very thick. They would wash a little, but not enough to have a change of clothes once in two months.

Q—Was the hospital to which they sent our patients very much crowded? A.—Yes, Sir. As soon as a man was able to have his clothes on, he was put on the floor. In a ward where there were seventy beds, there were a hundred and eight, nine or ten men; and there were ten nurses, who would sometimes take the beds. Sometimes they did not have ten, and sometimes more than that.

Sergt. C. W. THURSTON, of Company K, Eighth New-Hampshire Volunteers, testified as to the treatment of prisoners at Salisbury, N. C., as follows:

In regard to the rations for the men, what was called the regular ration was a pound of bread, made of corn and cobs ground together, to each man for twenty-four hours; they usually got only about twelve ounces even of that bread; then, for meat, the men usually received twenty-two pounds of beeves' heads, tripes and gullets to each one hundred men; but that was not received every day, only about once in four days, on an average, and then there was usually given about half a pint of soup to each man a day; the soup was made of rice and water—that is, a large bucketful of rice would be put into a large kettle of water, holding, say twenty gallons; sometimes a little salt, sometimes no salt at all. They would dip out the water, and but little of the rice, and then fill up again and again, until 1,000 men had been served from the one bucketful of rice. Upon the slightest provocation the rations would be cut off entirely for a day or two. I have lost the principal diary I kept while there; but I find in a memorandum book which I have here, that on Friday, the 28th of October, the men received no rations; on Saturday they received nothing but soup; on Sunday they received bread and meat, so that there were two days when they received nothing but a little soup. In regard to the treatment of our men in other respects, I can illustrate it by an incident I saw myself: I was standing one day by the hospital (I had been to see Mr. DAVIS, one of the prisoners, who had been appointed superintendent of the hospital,) and one of our negro soldiers, captured at the time of the explosion of the mine near Petersburgh, was standing near-by, engaged in "skirmishing," as we prisoners call it, examining his clothes for vermin. A sentinel there, at whom I happened to be looking at the time, drew up his musket, took deliberate aim, and fired, killing the negro on the spot. One of our boys asked him "What he did that for?" And he replied that he did it to see the damned black ——— drop. That I saw done myself.

The boys did not have what water they wanted. They had to go a quarter of a mile to a little creek, twenty at a time, with a guard, but they did not get all they wanted. There was water in the yard, but so thick with mud that they could not drink it. The only well that had good water in it was closely guarded, and kept for the hospital. The morning I escaped, there were 7,603 prisoners there. We never received any of the clothing or supplies of the Sanitary Commission which we understood had been sent to us. Before our soldiers would be enlisted in the rebel service, they would usually get nothing to eat for two or three days. Then an officer would come in with a guard, and when the prisoners were collected around him, he would tell them that they would not be exchanged before the end of the war; but if they would enlist in their service they would have plenty of food and clothing, and placed on garrison duty, and not be called upon to fight. I have seen men brought up for that purpose, who were so weak that they could not walk without staggering.

Q.—Were any threats made as to what would be the consequences if they did not enlist? A.—No, Sir; there was no need of threats; the boys knew they would die if they staid there; the rations kept growing poorer and poorer all the time. God only knows what they are by this time, or how the poor fellow get along.

Q.—State more fully about your being deprived of clothing, &c., when you were captured? A.—When we were first taken, they generally take from us all our money, watches and other valuables. When we we were taken to Petersburgh, an officer came in with a guard, where we were, and took a great many of our rubber and woolen blankets. The guard kept coming in and stealing our clothes, the men resisting, but, of course, resistance was useless. They took our shelter tents and overcoats from us while we were in Petersburgh. When we got to Richmond, and were put in the Pemberton Building, we were formed into line on each side of the building, and made to take off our knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, and pile them up in the middle of the room, and they were carried off by them. They said they were going to search us for money, and we were invited to give up what money we had voluntarily, and told us that if we did so we should have a receipt for it, and it would be given back to us when we were exchanged; but we were told that if we did not do that, and any money was afterward found on us, it would be confiscated. Then they took us on to Salisbury, many of our boys having nothing but what they had on. When their clothes were out, they had to do without. When I left, not one-half of them had more than a blouse and a pair of pantaloons, some nothing but a shirt and pantaloons, still others nothing but pantaloons and a piece of old cloth about their shoulders; hundreds were barefooted, and without hats or caps, without clothing to keep them any way comfortable.

Q.—Then they must have suffered much from the inclemency of the weather? A.—Yes, Sir; I understood that some of them froze to death. I have no doubt that many of them perished in that way. I have had men come to the bakery, where I was, shivering and shaking with cold as if they had the ague, and beg to be allowed to come in and warm themselves. I would let a few in at a time, and then, after a short time, make them go out and let others come in. When prisoners died they used to strip them of their clothing, which they would sometimes give to the most needy of the living. The dead were put in a dead-house, and then pitched into a cart any way, just as many as it would hold, and, as I understood, carried off and tumbled into a ditch, and covered up. This I was told by some of our men who were detailed as grave-diggers, and given double rations for that duty.

Q.—You have no personal knowledge that any of the prisoners froze to death? A.—No, Sir; I saw none when they were freezing, but I was told so, and I have no doubt of it; the men would get very weak, and would crawl into their holes, and I have no doubt froze to death there; one man was taken out from under the hospital who had been there so long that he had begun to decay, and was all covered with vermin; we supposed he had crawled under there to get out of the cold, and there died; I was told by a rebel doctor there, I forget his name, that not one in ten of the men who died there would have died if they had proper food and shelter.

Q.—From all that you have seen, are you satisfied in your own mind, that our soldiers have died there in consequence of not having proper food and clothing? A.—I know so, as well as I can know anything of that nature. There was a snow storm there, which changed to a cold rain, and lasted for two days, and the morning after I saw six men taken out of one hole, into which they had crawled, and had there died.

TREATMENT OF REBEL PRISONERS.

POINT LOOKOUT, MD., Friday, April 14, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. JAMES BARNES sworn and examined.

By Mr. GOOCH:

Q.—What is your rank and position in the army? A.—Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

Q.—What is your present command, and how long have you held the same? A.—I am in commandof the District of St. Mary's, which embraces the County of St. Mary's, within which is situated the military prison at Point Lookout, at the entrance of the Potomac River into the Chesapeake Bay. I have been in command of the district since the 6th of July, 1864.

Q.—How many prisoners are there no win the camp of the prisoners of war at Point Lookout, Maryland? A.—There are at this time twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-five, (21,255.)

After presenting documents as to the treatment of rebel prisoners, Gen. BARNES stated:

I would further state that a library has been formed, containing about eight hundred (800) volumes, for their use, by contribution. A school has been held daily by some of the prisoners qualified to teach, and there may be seen grown men, some learning their letters and studying their spelling-book; some studying the elements of arithmetic and geography; some, more advanced, studying Latin, Greek and French. Through the camp may be seen ingenious manufacturing of fans from pine wood, chains from horse hair, gutta-percha rings inlaid neatly with gold and silver ornaments, and all these things are permitted to be sold, and the proceeds received by the Provost-Marshal for the benefit of the prisoners who make them. Money and other valuables, as watches, &c., in possession of the prisoners on their arrival at the post, are placed in the hands of the Provost-Marshal, and recorded in his books, all of which are returned to them when they leave the post, paroled for exchange; or if transferred to another post, a schedule of their private property is made out and the property transferred with the prisoner.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been very good; in a few instances, perhaps half a dozen, the punishment of a ball and chain, not unusual in armies, has been awarded for a brief period for attempting to escape, but these have been very rare.

A good deal of labor in the quartermaster's and commissary department at this post has been performed by the prisoners, and also work on the forts. But this labor is always voluntary on the part of the prisoner, and for which he is invariably compensated, either in money or in extra rations of tobacco, &c., as he may choose. This labor is sought at eagerly by the prisoners.

Very rarely has any complaint of any ill-treatment on the part of our soldiers toward the prisoners been made. I cannot at this time recall a single instance, if I may except a few cases which arose between them and some of the colored troops, but even with them nothing of any moment.

The following documents were submitted by Gen. BARNES:

OFFICE OF A. C. S. OF PRISONERS OF WAR,
POINT LOOKOUT, Md., April 15, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor most respectfully to submit the following statement of the amount of rations daily issued to prisoners of war, mode of issuing the same, and extra rations allowed prisoners employed on public works. Prisoners of war, in accordance with General Order No. 1 of Brig.-Gen. H. W. WESSELS, Commissary-General of Prisoners, dated Washington, Jan. 13, 1865, are now allowed the following rations, viz.: Pork or bacon, ten ounces, (in lieu of beef;) salt or fresh beef, fourteen ounces, flour or soft bread, sixteen ounces; hard bread, ten ounces, (in lieu of flour or soft bread;) corn meal, sixteen ounces, (in lieu of flour or bread.)

To 100 rations: beans or peas, twelve and one-half pounds; or rice or hominy, eight pounds; soap, two pounds; vinegar, two quarts; salt, two pounds; which rations are of the same quality as those issued to United States troops, and are drawn by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of prison camp, from Post Commissary, on requisition for the number of prisoners in camp, and reissued to each mess-house in bulk, there to be cooked, in large boilers made for the purpose, and served out to the prisoners thus: Each cook-house—of which there are seven, originally intended to feed one thousand men per diem, being able to accommodate five hundred at a time—is now made to furnish food for two thousand and upward—is under the charge of two sergeants, one to superintend the cooking of the rations, and the other (both are prisoners) the serving of them out. The camp being laid out in divisions of a thousand men each, is so arranged that each cook-house, as far as practicable, shall feed two divisions twice a day, and, to avoid any confusion, each division furnishes to the cook-house where it gets its food daily the number of men present, which must agree with the number stated on the morning the report is made to the Provost-Marshal.

Bread is delivered each noon, for the twenty-four hours succeeding, to the sergeants in charge of companies of 100 men, who issue it to the men they have in charge. Each day at dinner the prisoners receive a large cup of bean or pea soup, and in the morning receive the ration of beef or pork, as stated. They are marched up by companies to the number of 500 at a time, to each cook-house, and eat the rations prepared for them and set on long tables, out of tin-ware, which is always kept clean and bright.

Rations are drawn from the Post Commissary by the Assistant Commissary of subsistence of prison-camp once every ten days, and consist usually of two days' pork, two days' fresh beef, two days' salt beef, and four days' salt fish, together with beans or peas, salt, vinegar and soap. Occasionally, by order of the General Commanding, potatoes are drawn and issued to the prisoners over and above the regular ration. Rations are issued to the cook-house by the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of prison-camp daily, and for the exact number of men reported in the divisions that each house feeds. It requires the entire forenoon to prepare the soup issued at dinner, and as it is necessary to commence cooking the meat for the next day immediately after dinner has been served, it is impossible, for want of time, to furnish more than two meals daily.

Every care is taken to keep the cook-houses perfectly clean and the food properly cooked and served. Once each week the Provost-Marshal inspects the houses, and the medical officer of the day inspects the food daily. The Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of prison-camp visits each house daily, and is strict in seeing that food, utensils and houses are kept clean, and that each of the employes attends to his duty.

Sugar and coffee or tea are issued to the sick or wounded, in conformity to General Order No. 1, above referred to, in the manner therein specified.

Prisoners employed on public works are allowed the following rations, viz:

Pork or bacon, 12 ounces, (in lieu of beef;) salt or fresh beef, 16 ounces; flour or soft bread, 18 ounces; hard bread, 12 ounces, (in lieu of flour or soft bread;) corn meal, 18 ounces, (in lieu of flour or bread.)

Per 100 rations: beans or peas, 15 pounds; rice or hominy, 10 pounds, (in lieu of beans or peas;) coffee, (ground,) 5 pounds; coffee, (green,) 7 pounds, (in lieu of coffee;) tea, 16 ounces, (in lieu of coffee;) sugar, 12 pounds; vinegar, 3 quarts; soap, 4 pounds; salt, 3¾ pounds; which they receive in the following manner: These prisoners receive daily, in the same way that other prisoners do at the cook-houses, the same rations that are issued to the bulk of the prisoners, and once every ten days the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of the camp issues to the sergeant of each detailed squad the difference between the ration already received and the allowance as above. The sergeants in charge of details then divide this surplus equally between the men under them. There are about 1,000 men employed on public works, viz.: 350 on fortifications, and 650 by the Post Quartermaster.

Soft bread is almost invariably furnished; in fact, hard bread has never been issued except to prisoners arriving at this depot too late to have bread baked at the bakery on the Point. In all instances the rations are fresh and good, and are the same in quality as those issued to the United States troops. Every care is taken to have the rations (and they are) fairly served out, and especial care is taken to have them properly cooked and prepared. Rations are now issued to about 19,500 prisoners, exclusive of those in hospitals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. H. WHITTEMORE.
Lieutenant and A. C. S. of Prisoners of War.

Brig.-Gen. JAMES BARNES, Commanding District of St. Mary's, Point Lookout, Maryland.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S,
PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
POINT LOOKOUT, Md., April 20, 1865.

Sworn to before me this, the 20th day of April, 1865,
A. G. BRADY, Major and Provost-Marshal.

PRISONERS' HOSPITAL, POINT LOOKOUT, Md.,
April 15, 1865.

GENERAL: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the medical treatment of prisoners of war under your command:

The camp is divided into divisions of 1,000 men each; each division is under the charge of volunteer medical officers from among the prisoners, whose duty it is to treat those slightly sick in quarters, and report all serious cases to the United States medical officers in charge of all the divisions of camp, for examination with reference to their admission into hospital.

A daily sick call is held in each company, the same as in regiments of our own troops.

The hospital proper consists of nine large wooden wards, each ward having sixty hospital beds, complete.

In addition to these wards, there are sixty hospital tents, floored, and with beds.

There are separate and detached wards for measles, erysipelas, and other contagious diseases. (See accompanying plan "A.") The hospital for small-pox is located one mile from the prisoners' camp and hospital.

The medicines drawn for the use of the prisoners are of the same kind and quantity as issued to our own troops at military posts.

The diet of the sick is the same as in United States General Hospitals for the treatment of our own sick. The savings on the army rations constitute the hospital fund, and is expended, the same as in other hospitals, in the purchase of articles of extra diet for the sick, such as butter, cheese, milk, corn starch, farina, vermicelli, macaroni, soda crackers, eggs, apples, onions and such other vegetables as the market affords; the amount thus expended from July, 1864, to March, 1865, inclusive, being fourteen thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars and six cents, ($14,448 06.) (See accompanying list and abstract "B.")

Large issues of clothing have been made to prisoners coming to the hospital in a destitute and suffering condition.

A large percentage of the sick treated have been those received from the front in a feeble condition, or coming from other parts. Especially is this true of scurvy and diseases of scorbutic and malarial origin.

Accompanying this report (abstract "C") is a copy of the general summary of monthly report of sick and wounded, with a tabular list of the most common diseases and deaths, by which it will be seen that, with an average of 9,374 prisoners per month, from July, 1864, to March, 1865, inclusive, there were 147 deaths monthly, being a ratio of fifteen and seven-hundreths per one thousand men. From September, 1863, to June, 1864, inclusive, with an average of 7,491 prisoners per month, there were 62 deaths monthly, being a ratio of eight and four-tenths per one thousand men.

This, I think, will be regarded as a remarkably light percentage of deaths under the most favorable circumstances, and especially so when we consider the debilitated condition in which many of the prisoners are when received, and the depressing effects of long imprisonment, if rendered ever so light.

The prevailing diseases are diarrhœa, dysentery, remittent, intermettent and typhoid fevers, pneumonia and scurvy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. THOMPSON,
Surgeon U. S. V., in charge.

Brig.-Gen. J. BARNES, commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT ST. MARY'S,
PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
POINT LOOKOUT, Md., April 20, 1865.

Sworn before me, this the 20th day of April, 1865.
A. G. BRADY,
Major and Provost Marshal.

GROSS AMOUNT OF ARTICLES PURCHASED FROM HOSPITAL FUND FOR EXTRA DIET, FROM JULY, 1864, TO MARCH, 1865, INCLUSIVE.

Butter	lbs.	6,087	Corn Starch	doz.	177
Cheese	lbs.	5,107	Maccaroni	lbs.	3,000
Con. Milk	doz.	276	Vermicelli	lbs.	3,000
Eggs	doz.	2,976	Pearl Barley	lbs.	2,498
Soda Crackers	bbls.	189	Onions	bbls.	77
Apples	bbls.	50	Turnips and other vegtables	bbls.	348
Farina	lbs.	1,782			

I certify that the above is a true statement, compiled from the monthly statement of hospital fund for the months included above. J. H. THOMPSON.
Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, in charge.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S,
PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
POINT LOOKOUT, Md., April 19, 1865.

GENERAL: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to report the manner in which the prisoners-of-war camps are conducted at this post:

The prisoners are divided into divisions of 1,000 each, in charge of a non-commissioned officer detailed for that purpose from regiments doing duty at this post, and again divided into companies of 100 each, in charge of a non-commissioned officer selected from the prisoners, who are held responsible for the cleanliness and good behavior of the prisoners under their charge. On the arrival of prisoners, they are required to deliver to the Provost-Marshal, for safe-keeping, all moneys and valuables in their possession. Each package is marked with the owner's name, regiment and company, and is so registered and returned to them when leaving for exchange or discharge. Of the available currency a book is furnished them, upon which they are allowed to purchase from the sutler such articles as are allowed by the Commissary-General of Prisoners. Any money sent them during their confinement is placed to their credit in the same manner. Letters are allowed to be written and received by the prisoners, and when examined, if found unexceptionable, are immediately delivered. They are allowed to receive from their friends, "upon a permit from the Provost-Marshal," such articles of clothing as they may require, provided they are of the proper quality and color.

The prisoners are comfortably quartered in Sibley tents, wedge tents, and wooden structures covered by shelter tents. The camps are thoroughly inspected every Sunday morning, and the prisoners paraded by divisions, each man with his blanket, and any found in a filthy condition are required to bathe and wash themselves and clothing at once. For this purpose they are allowed free access to the shore, in rear of the camp, on the Chesapeake Bay. Report of the above inspection is made weekly, a copy of one of which (marked *a*) is herewith inclosed. The camps are thoroughly policed daily, and the sanitary condition is fully equal, if not superior, to any regiments of our own troops in the field.

I transmit herewith a tabular statement of prisoners of war at this post from its establishment, July 31, 1863, to April 18, 1865, marked A.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. BRADY,
Major and Pro.-Mar. in charge Prisoners of War.

Brig.-Gen. JAMES BARNES, Commanding District St. Mary's, Point Lookout, Md.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S,
OFFICE ASS'T ADJ'T-GENERAL, April 19, 1865.
Sworn to before me. C. C. DREW,
Capt. V. R. C., A. A. A. G., Judge-Advocate.

Progress of the Freedmen.

From the Washington Republican

Judge UNDERWOOD, of Virginia, has written the following letter to a citizen of Washington. It is certainly a very encouraging statement of the advancement being made by the freedmen:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 12, 1865.

SIR: It affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the good conduct of our colored fellow-citizens for the last two years. In this city we have had from eight to ten thousand contrabands, or refugees from Virginia slavery; about two thousand of them have enlisted in the army of the Union, and nearly as many more have been employed in the Commissary and Quartermaster's service, and in the hospitals of the city. Their sobriety, industry and economy have far exceeded my expectations, although I have been supposed to be prejudiced in favor of the race.

They have, within three years, built over a thousand dwelling-houses, and provided quite comfortable furniture for them, at an average cost of $300 each. They have also invested over $50,000 in ground rents and purchase of lots. They have built three churches—one of wood and two of brick—together with two comfortable wooden school-houses.

Within the last year I have invested for a large number of individuals in Government Seven-Thirty Bonds, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $8,000.

They have now twenty teachers employed in the education of their children, and I think are, in proportion to their numbers, giving more earnest and general attention to education than the white people of this city.

The colored population of the city is now nearly equal to the white, but I am sure I have seen more than fifty drunken men among our white people to one among the colored within the last two years.

While this has been doing by our colored people, not a single church or school-house, and not more than twenty dwelling-houses have been erected by the private enterprise of our white men. You have certainly reason to rejoice and thank God for the privilege of thus proving your manhood and the falsehood of your slanderers. Your friend,

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

Returns of Savings Banks.

The following important decision has been received by Gov. TURNER, of Rhode Island.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1865.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 7th inst., relative to returns of Savings Banks, I have to say that it has been decided that the deposits of a Savings Bank having no capital stock, may be so far regarded as capital as to allow the deduction of the amount of such deposits invested in United States Bonds.

The surplus fund should also be regarded as capital added to the amount of deposits which the amount of bonds is substracted.

Only such government securities as are set forth in Decision No. 140, are considered United States Bonds. You will observe the 7:30 notes and certificates of indebtedness are not included. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

THOS. G. TURNER, Esq., U. S. Assessor, Providence, R. I.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

The following decisions have been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

Tobacco that has become mouldy may be cleaned or reworked, if done under the supervision of an inspector, without rendering it liable to an additional duty, if a duty had been paid thereon; and if the tobacco is exempt from duty, it will not become liable to a duty in consequence of such treatment.

Persons engaged in separating gold and silver from the sweepings of jewelers' shops, are not thereby rendered liable to license duty or taxation as manufacturers or assayers.

If a mortgage executed years ago is assigned at the present time, the assignment must be governed by the law now in force. If the mortgage has been reduced by payments, the amount of stamps to be affixed to the assignment depends upon the amount actually due on the mortgage when the assignment is made, not on the sum secured by the mortgagor without regard to deductions made by subsequent payments.

A single license, if so applied for, will authorize any person, upon payment of a license fee of ten dollars, to act as both claim agent and real estate agent, in a city or town having a less population than 6,000 inhabitants.

Photographic pictures which are merely copies of works of art are exempt from stamp duty whenever they are sold by the producers, at wholesale, at a price not exceeding ten cents each. But if sold at retail, at any price, or sold at wholesale at a price exceeding ten cents each, they are subject to the same stamp duty as originals.

All drafting having been stopped by orders from the War Department, this office is of opinion that collectors may now be justified in granting a peddler's license to any person who may desire the same, without inquiry as to his enrollment.

Tobacco manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1862, and sold, but never removed from the place of manufacture, is liable to the rate of duty imposed by the act now in force.

Tobacco made subsequently to Sept. 1, 1862, and prior to June 30, 1864, if it had been sold, will be liable to the rates of duty imposed by the act of July 1, 1862, and the amended Act of March 3, 1863, whenever it is removed beyond the limits of the insurrectionary States. If it has never been sold, but still in the hands of the manufacturer, then it will be subject, when sold or removed, to the rates of duty imposed by the law now in force. Manufactured tobacco in the insurrectionary States, made prior to April 1, 1865, and now owned by the manufacturer, when sold, either to be consumed in an insurrectionary State, or to be carried out of said State, is liable to the tax imposed by the law now in force.

Tobacco, in the hands of a purchaser, may be sold indefinitely within the insurrectionary States without becoming liable to tax. But when the same is sold to be transported beyond the limits of said insurrectionary States, it becomes liable to the tax imposed by the law in force at the time the first sale of the same tobacco was made by the manufacturer thereof.

Tobacco, from Virginia or North Carolina, cannot be shipped by way of New York to New Orleans, though the same was made and sold prior to the establishment of collection districts in said States, without the payment of the tax.

The tax would accrue on tobacco manufactured by a firm, should said firm, on being dissolved, divide the stock on hand of manufactured tobacco among the individual members of the firm. If a sale of said tobacco should afterward be made to be carried beyond the limits of the insurrectionary States, the rate of tax would be determined by the time when such first sale was made.

In all cases where any party shall make claims to have his goods assessed at a different rate from the current rates under the law now in force, it will be incumbent upon him to show to the entire satisfaction of the assessor that the precise time when the sale was made entitles him to a lower rate of duty.

Crime in Richmond.

From the Richmond Bulletin, July 20.

A most astounding and diabolical transaction was brought to light yesterday morning at the storeroom of a first class druggist in this city. As yet, for obvious reasons, the full particulars, (or at least so much thereof as has been brought to light by the energy of Capt. G. WILLEKENS, acting Provost-Marshal of the Sixth District,) must be withheld. The high character and standing of the druggist referred to, would seem to place him beyond all suspicion of guilt in the matter, either as principal or accessory, and we should dislike to publish anything which might sully his fair name. This much by way of preface. We are permitted to make public the following:

About the 15th of last month the house in question received a large stock of goods from Philadelphia, by a steamer, which discharged at Rocketts, among which were several barrels bound with iron hoops, and containing oils of different kinds. The articles were brought up to the drug-store and placed, as is customary, in the cellar.

There was no circumstance at the time to cause the slightest suspicion that anything extraordinary had occurred. About a week ago, however, one of the clerks of the establishment had occasion to go into the cellar, when he discovered the existence of a most offensive odor. The latter was so strong that he suspended the business which carried him there, and made diligent search for the body which seemed to taint the atmosphere. His search, however proved fruitless, and he returned in a few moments to the store, where, meeting the proprietor, he stated his suspicions. Another search was then instituted, but, like the former, it resulted in nothing.

Yesterday, however, an order from the country was received, which rendered it necessary to open one of the barrels then in the cellar. The porter was accordingly sent for it, and it was soon hoisted to the first floor. The top hoops were knocked off, and head removed, when, lo! the mystery of the offensive odor was solved. The barrel, or cask, was discovered to contain a body, more than half of which had become a liquid mass. It was now late in the evening, and the doors were immediately closed, while the proprietor was sent for. Upon his arrival, he deemed it proper to call in the Provost-Marshal of his district, Capt. G. WILLEKENS, and that officer, with the most commendable zeal and secresy, began immediately to sift the whole transaction. The body was examined at once for traces of identity, and as patient toil is ever rewarded, the parties soon discovered traces which leave no doubt as to the name, &c. The body must have been shipped in the cask from Philadelphia, and we are permitted to say it is that of LYNN C. DOYLE, for several months occupying a room at No. 119 Market-street, Philadelphia.

A number of persons have endeavored to obtain a look at the cask, but in order that the ends of justice may not be defeated, this is not permitted yet. For the same reason the name of the druggist ought to be and will be, for the present withheld. The officer in charge has laid a train by which the whole mystery will be solved.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF PHILADELPHIA—RECEIPTS FROM ADVERTISEMENTS.—The following are the returns of the gross receipts from advertisements made to the Assessors of the Internal Revenue by the Philadelphia newspapers, for the year ending July 1, 1865:

	First quarter, Oct. 1, 1864	Second quarter, Jan. 1, 1865	Third quarter, April 1, 1865	Fourth quarter, July 1, 1865	Total for the year
Public Ledger	$44,495	$53,111	$61,228	$58,556	$217,390
Inquirer	19,947	24,936	31,156	30,965	107,004
Press	20,972	21,229	31,087	23,640	96,928
Bulletin	16,513	17,328	26,725	13,353	73,919
North American	6,500	14,072	13,184	12,307	46,063
Telegraph	11,226	12,877	12,382		36,475
German Democrat	8,337	7,611	10,461	7,974	34,384
Sunday Dispatch	4,565	7,010	8,479	5,691	25,775
Age	4,126	6,441	6,590	7,859	25,019
Sunday Transcript	2,262	4,289	6,365	3,689	16,605
Daily News*	3,110	3,766	3,729	......	10,599
Sunday Mercury	718	1,823	2,678	1,207	6,426
Saturday Ev'g Post	417	1,933	1,099	1,068	4,517
Commercial List	......	4,083	12,831	......	......
Sunday Herald	......	1,616	2,308	......	......

*Returns for nine months. Have not made returns for the quarter ending July 1, 1865.

—The Boston *Traveller* learns that Hon. RICHARD S. FAY died at Liverpool on the day of the departure of the steamer *Africa*. It is reported that he was on the way to the steamer, and dropped dead in the street. The deceased was about sixty years old, and a graduate of Harvard College. He was formerly a lawyer, but of late years had been engaged in trade and manufactures. He married a daughter of DUDLEY PICKMAN, Esq., of Salem, and was quite wealthy.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 22, 1865.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	107¼	300	N. Y. Cen	94¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	106½	100	do......2d call	94¼
6,500	U. S. 6s, '67	115	200	do........s15	94
140,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	104¼	100	do........b15	94
250,000	do	104	100	Erie Railway	82¼
1,500	do	103⅞	200	Reading R	102½
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	103⅝	200	do	102¾
			500	do	102⅝
40,000	do	103⅞	500	do........s30	102
19,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	96¾	200	do..2d call.s10	102½
7,000	do	96⅝	300	do	102¾
70,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New Issue	97⅜	116	Mich. Cen. R	107
			500	Mich. S.&N. I. R	64¼
30,800	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅞	500	do	64½
			100	do........b3	64¼
3,000	Ohio 6s, 81	97½	100	do	64⅛
4,000	Missouri 6s	71¾	200	do......2d call	64⅜
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer	25	100	do........b30	64⅜
20,000	do........c	24⅞	200	do	64½
3,000	Hud. 2d M. S. F. Bs	103½	200	Ill. Cen. R	127¼
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d	88	100	do	128
5,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	97	60	do	127½
5	Continental Bank	94	600	Cleve. & Pitts	67¾
100	Canton Co	40½	100	Chic. & N. W	27
100	do	40¼	12	do	26
100	Del. & H. C. C	132	80	do	26½
100	do........b10	132	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr	62
100	At. Mail S. Co	164	100	do	61⅞
100	do........b10	164¼	300	Chic. & R. I. R	107⅜
200	do......2d call	164¼	60	Chi. & Alt. R	100
100	Cum. Coal Pr	41½	50	Chi. & Alt. Pref	102½
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	98½			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$15,000	O. & Miss. Cer	25	300	Chic. & N. W....s3	27
300	Erie Railway......c	82⅝	100	do	27
200	do........b3	82¾	200	do........s3	26¾
1000	do	82¾	300	Ch. & N. W. Pr	61¾
200	do........c	82⅝	100	do	61⅝
1500	do........s3	82⅝	100	do	61½
1000	do........s5	82⅝	200	do	61¼
600	Reading R	102⅞	200	do	61⅝
100	do........s3	102¾	200	P., Ft. W & C....s3	98¼
300	Mich. S. & N. I	64⅛	100	Canton Co	40
700	do........s3	64	100	Cum. Coal Co...b3	42½
400	do........b3	64⅛	100	do	41½
300	Ill. Central R...x-d	128½	700	do........s3	41½
100	Cleve. & Pitts....s3	67⅞	100	do........s30	41¼
200	do........c	68	200	Quick. Min. Co	57½
200	do	68	100	do........s3	57⅜
200	do........b3	68	100	do	57⅜
200	do........s3	67¾	100	Bruns. Land Co	11½
400	do........b3	67⅞			

MONDAY, July 24—A. M.

A large Import business was done last week. The entries exceed six millions in value, for the larger part Foreign Dry Goods. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce were on a fair scale, but not equal to the week before. The Export of Specie was quite trifling. The receipts of Cotton again liberal, but thus far the export movement in this staple falls below the expectations of the trade at the beginning of the month, less than 2,000 bales on the last weekly return, out of 15,530 bales received. The market for Money is 1 ₰ cent. higher than the week before. On the first change of rate, there was some talk of pressure, but before the week closed the supply was as easy as before. The fluctuations in Gold were not at all violent, and the price left off nearly the same as on Saturday week. Exchange for Saturday's mail was a fraction firmer than earlier in the week, and the demand for United States 5-20s for transmission abroad not so good. The letters by the Boston steamer report the Frankfort market rather freely supplied at the moment they were mailed. The Railway market on our Stock Exchange left off firm; Governments lower on the Foreign advices, and on some disposition to press the 5-20s on sale, on the calculation of lower prices this week. Some considerable *bona-fide* parcels were sold on Friday and Saturday, and several lots borrowed and sold *short*. At the close the demand improved to 104⅜.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods Return in our last paper, amount to $6,206,463, as against the total entries of $3,445,866 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,847,757, against $7,879,920 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $132,115, against $556,464 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,378,660. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 15,530 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 4,797.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of January are officially (to 1st July) and semi-officially (since) reported, as follows—the small entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$10,557,849	June	$16,619,289
February	11,366,964	July 8	2,764,792
March	15,769,131	July 15	3,687,174
April	13,937,972	July 22	6,206,463
May	12,699,024		
Total			$94,660,581
As against same time 1864			149,295,277
Decrease since Jan. 1			$54,634,696

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported since Jan. 1, are:

January	$16,561,598	June	$8,246,644
February	15,750,802	July 5	1,757,233
March	14,397,718	July 12	4,063,538
April	7,711,648	July 19	2,847,757
May	8,258,275		
Total			$79,595,213
Against same time 1864			107,375,069
Decrease to date			$27,779,856

The Exports of Specie from New-York since Jan. 1 are:

January	3,184,853	June	$5,199,472
February	1,023,201	July 8	28,858
March	381,913	July 15	298,280
April	961,026	July 22	132,115
May	7,255,071		
Total			$18,464,789
Against same date 1864			30,612,518
Decreased Specie Export since Jan 1			$12,147,729

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, are:

January	$2,042,347	May	$1,257,651
February	896,082	June	750,465
March	1,673,444	July 10	703,175
April	2,307,024		
Total to date			$9,720,188
Against deliveries to date, 1864			5,962,541
Increase since Jan 1			$3,757,647

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1865:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$4,276,399	January	$2,449,290
February	4,823,214	February	913,429
March	5,471,026	March	2,009,665
April	6,389,560	April	163,187
May	8,230,195	May	10,292,800
June	7,887,554	June	1,066,274
July 1	165,678	July 1	1,561,000
July 8	1,497,206	July 8	2,282,035
July 15	2,844,033	July 15	872,447
July 22	2,378,660	July 22	755,147
Total	$43,963,525	Total	$22,365,274

Thus far in July the Customs *paid into* the Treasury Office at New-York amount to.... $6,885,577
And Gold Interest *paid out* 5,470,629
Excess of receipts $1,414,948

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	142⅜@142¾
U. S. 6 ₰ cents, 5-20 years	106@104⅜
U. S. 5 ₰ cents, 10-40 years	97⅞@96¾
New-York Central	95½@94¾
New-York and Erie	82½@78@82⅞
Rock Island	107¼@104¼@107⅞
Michigan Southern	65⅛@62⅝@64⅛
Michigan Central	109@108½
Illinois Central	138 with div. @128¼ xd
Hudson River	110@108⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	69@67⅞
Fort Wayne and Chicago	98¼@98⅛
Chicago and Northwestern	28@26¾
Almaden Quicksilver	60@57½
Mariposa Gold	12½@13
Cumberland	42⅛@41½
Reading	101@102⅞
Northwestern Preferred	62⅜@57½@61⅛
Brunswick Land Co	12⅛@11⅛
Canton Land Co	@39⅛@40

The price of Gold left off, at the close of the week, at 142⅝ ₰ cent.—very near the same figure as on Saturday week. The Customs demand for the week was $2,378,660; the Export of Gold and Silver Coin, $132,115; the payments out of the Treasury Office for July Gold-interest, $755,147. The rates for Bills on London closed 108¾@109 ₰ cent. for Gold.

There was renewed pressure from the same parties as on Friday to sell United States 5-20s. The price went down to 104 ₰ cent., but this decline produced no further change in the other Gold-bearing Bonds. After the Stock Exchange Board adjourned, the price of 5-20s recovered to 104¼@104⅜ on out-of-town telegraphic orders to buy, and the indisposition of the sellers of the morning to meet this demand.

The Railway Market was again buoyant on Reading shares, at 102½@103 per cent., particularly after the Board. The New-York and Western Roads were fairly supported, and the general quotations on the Street at 3 o'clock, (there being no Saturday afternoon Board and no Evening Exchange,) left off as follows as compared with Friday:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	96¾	96¾	N. West Pref	62½	61½
U. S. 5-20s	104¼	104¼	Rock Island	107⅝	107⅜
N. Y. Central	94¾	94¼	Fort Wayne	99	98¼
Erie	82⅞	82¼	Cumb'land Coal	43	41½
Hudson	109	108⅜	Quicksilver	58	57⅜
Reading	103	102⅜	Mariposa	13	13
Mich. Southern	65⅛	64⅛	Canton	40⅛	40
Illinois Central	128⅛	128⅛	Atlantic Mail	164	164¼
Mich Central	107	107⅛	Brunswick	12	11½
Pittsburgh	68	67⅜	Ohio Certificates	25⅛	25
Northwest	28	26⅜	American Gold	142⅞	142¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank shares:

New-York	110	Chatham	125
Merchants'	107	Bank of N. America	107
Mechanics'	107½	Hanover	105
Union	115	Irving	105
America	128	Shoe and Leather	101
City	175	Corn Exchange	109
Phenix	100	Continental	92¾
Greenwich	150	St. Nicholas	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Commonwealth	99¼
Commerce	104	Importers' & Traders'	102½
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	Manuf's & Merchants'	100
Ocean	86	Central National	103
Mercantile	125	Fourth National	99½
American Exchange	113¼	Ninth National	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 1st mort	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Del. L. & W. 2d mort	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Galena & Chi. ex	104
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	103
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, M '77	93	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	103
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '69	103¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M	101
Hud. R. 7s con., '67	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M	93
Harlem, 1st mort., '69-72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M	90
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, '82	111	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	38
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d. Mtg	88	Chi. & Alton Income	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., 1875	117	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor	71
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	90	Marietta & Cin. 1st mor	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	85		

The day's business at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer in this city Saturday was as follows: Total receipts, $1,304,940 83, including for Customs, $229,000, and on account of Loan, $17,000; Payments, $2,060,878 24; balance, $53,075,464 60.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.
Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

☞ TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS AND AGENTS.
The subscriber desires to lease for a term of years a building or buildings suitable for a manufactory, with ten or fifteen lots of ground attached; Harlem or vicinity preferred; the location must be out of the city. A satisfactory arrangement would be made with a party having land who would erect such buildings as are required, and rent them for a term of years, with privilege of purchasing.
RICHARD VOSE,
No. 54 William-st., Room No. 9.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 22, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last: 21 bbls. Ashes, 2,537 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 601 bags Corn Meal, 21,604 bushels Wheat, 56,721 bushels Corn, 26,445 bushels Oats, 590 pkgs. Provisions, and 51 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, at $7 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ₰ 100 ℔s. Stock, 753 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in limited demand, yet firm. We quote Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ₰ ℔., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, but steady. Middlings, 48c.@49c. ₰ ℔. Sales 1,200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The main inquiry has been for the medium and better grades of State and Western Flour, prices of which have favored sellers, decidedly; while inferior and common brands have been dull and heavy, the export demand having subsided. Sales since our last amount to 10,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 45@$6 00; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 30@$6 90, chiefly at $6 40@$6 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, (which are very scarce) at $7 15@$7 35 ₰ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 45	@$6 00
Extra State	6 30	@ 6 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 40	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 15	@ 7 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 35	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 9 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 00	@11 25

Southern Flour continues quiet at former rates. Sales since our last, 600 bbls., at $6 95@$7 85 for poor to good, and $7 90@$11 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₰ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive. Sales 300 bbls. Extra at $6 45@$8 34 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, including Superfine at $5 40@$5 90 ₰ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in active request at $4 75@$4 80 for Jersey; $4 60 for Western; $5 20 for Caloric, $5 for Baltimore, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Sales, 1,300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand at firmer rates for Winter, without any remarkable changes in prices of Spring. Sales 90,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 90; Amber Western at $1 78@$1 82½; Red Western at $1 56@$1 75; Amber Spring at $1 41; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 37@$1 40 ₰ bushel. Corn has been more active and decidedly firmer. Sales 107,000 bushels, at 81c.@83c. for unsound, and 83½c.@85c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been in more demand at 60c.@60½c. ₰ bushel. Rye continues scarce and in demand. Sales 7,000 bushels on private terms. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with July 18, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "Flour has been in pretty good demand during the week and has advanced 25c.@30c. ₰ bbl. The assortment being quite small, the transactions have necessarily been limited. Freights have advanced 10c. To New-York, by propeller and rail, 90c. ₰ bbl. To Boston and Portland, by propeller and rail, $1. To Buffalo, by propeller, 45c. Receipts for week, 9,071 bbls. Shipments for week, 15,045 bbls. The Wheat market has ruled remarkably steady during the past week, and the closing figures to-day are just about the same as in our last weekly review. There has been a good demand on Eastern account, and on the part of local short sellers having contracts maturing. The revival of the European demand has given much confidence to operators, notwithstanding the crop prospects here continue very favorable. There are, however, parties who are disposed to sell for September, October and November delivery, at considerably less than present prices. The weather during the week has been cool, and some rain has fallen, though less than during the week previous. Everything now looks favorabte for an unusually abundant harvest. Warm, dry weather for the next three weeks will undoubtedly secure for the farmers of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa one of the largest crops of Spring Wheat ever harvested. The Winter Wheat harvest in this State has already begun, and gives general satisfaction. This, it will be remembered, is always a small crop in this section compared with Spring Wheat. The stock in store was reported yesterday at 411,821 bushels. Lake Freights have advanced 1c., closing firm at 9½c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and nominal at 13½c. to Oswego. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. per bushel storage, at $1 11; No. 2 at $1 05@$1 05½. Receipts of Wheat for past week 205,209 bushels, against 214,852 bushels for same time last year. Shipments for week sum up 137,191 bushels as follows: 81,800 bushels to Buffalo, 12,200 bushels to Oswego, 16,691 to Ogdensburgh, and 26,500 bushels to Canada. The clearances of Wheat since opening of navigation sum up as follows: 756,478 bushels to Buffalo, 374,353 bushels to Oswego, 146,526 bushels to Ogdensburgh, 1,062,827 bushels to Canada, and 16,950 bushels to other ports. Total 2,357,134 bushels, against 6,377,700 bushels during same time last year. Oats are nominal at 40c. in store. Receipts for week 9,663 bushels."

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	July 22, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	142⅝
Superfine Flour ₰ bbl	$9 60@ 9 90	$5 45@ 6 00
Extra State Flour, ₰ bbl	10 00@10 40	6 35@ 6 90
Extra Western Flour, ₰ bbl	10 10@15 00	6 40@11 25
Extra Canada Flour, ₰ bbl	10 90@12 00	6 45@ 8 35
Southern Flour, ₰ bbl	10 60@15 00	6 95@11 50
Rye Flour, ₰ bbl	8 25@ 9 30	5 40@ 5 90
Corn Meal, ₰ bbl	7 75@ 8 80	4 60@ 5 50
White Wheat, ₰ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	1 75@ 2 00
Red and Amb. Wheat, ₰ bu.	2 20@ 2 50	1 35@ 1 82½
Corn, ₰ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	81@ 85
Rye, ₰ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	96@ 1 05
Barley, ₰ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
State Oats, ₰ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	53 60½

HAY—Has been less plenty and in demand at 95c.@$1 15 for old, and 65c.@80c. for new, ₰ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in limited request at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy ₰ ℔.

HIDES—The week's receipts amounted to 44,650 Hides; sales, 49,100 Hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. WEITZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 4,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 ℔s., at 18½c. gold, usual selection; 8,000 California, 21 ℔s., at 16½c. gold, usual selection; 2,500 Orinoco, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 1,000 Mexican, 20 ℔s., on private terms; 600 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 48 ℔s., at 13c. currency, usual selection; 12,000 Wet Salted California, 50 ℔s., at 8½c. gold, usual selection; 1,000 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 65 ℔s., on private terms; 17,000 Slaughtered Ox, 55@70 ℔s., at 9½c.@10c, currency, rejecting bad hides; 3,000 Slaughter Cow, 50@55 ℔s., at 7½c. currency, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 341,600 Dry Hides, 2,060 Wet Salted Hides, and 700 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole the market continues very firm, with a moderate degree of activity, and sales for the week have been to a fair extent. The demand is good from Western and State dealers and manufacturers, and considerable business has been done with the city jobbers. Prices have advanced about ½c. on most descriptions, and the market closes firm at our annexed quotations. The receipts from the tanneries have been about 30,000 sides, very nearly equaling the sales for consumption, and leaving the stock very little altered; prime Leather continues scarce, while inferior grades are in fair supply. Oak sole continues in active demand, especially plump middle and heavy, at firm rates. Upper in the Rough—Heavy weights are in request, while light is neglected." We quote: SOLE—Oak, Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 32c.@35c.; Oak, Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 37c.@41c.; Oak, Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 37c.@41c.; Oak, Light, Cropped, Good, 38c.@44c.; Oak, Middle, Cropped, Good, 47c.@51c.; Oak, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 14c.@16c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 23c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@35c., cash, ₰ ℔.

MOLASSES—Sales, 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 72c.@75c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 50@$1 55 ₰ gallon, and Resin at $5 50@$15 ₰ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Have been moderately inquired for, including Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 15; bleached do., at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Sperm, at $1 85@$1 90; unbleached do., at $2 15@$2 25; Lard Oil, at $1 70@$1 80; Linseed, at $1 18@$1 20 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request at 31½c.@32c. for Crude; 50c.@52c. for Refined, in bond; 70c.@72c. for do., free, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, but at irregular prices; closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bbls., in lots, at $31 25@$32 25, closing at $31 50 for New Mess; $27 50@$28 for 1863-4 Mess; $23 50@$24 50 for Prime Mess, and $23@$23 50 for Prime, ₰ bbl.; also, 3,750 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, sellers' option, at $29 75@$30 50 ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand and buoyant at 15c.@16½c., for Shoulders, and 19c.@22½c. for Hams. Sales equal to 480 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet yet firm. Lard has advanced slightly. Sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls., at 18c.@23c., the latter rate for choice kettle-rendered, ₰ ℔. Beef is in good demand at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Thin Mess; sales 630 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet. Butter is in moderate demand, at 26c.@34c. for poor to prime, and 35c.@40c. for fancy State, and 18c.@27c. for Western ₰ ℔. Cheese continues in limited request at 9c.@15½c. for poor to very choice, ₰ ℔. We now quote:

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₰ ℔	32	@35
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	32	@35
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	28	@30
Welch tubs—first quality	29	@30
Welch tubs—second quality	27	@28
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30	@31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	27	@28
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	25	@26
Grease Butter—original packages	14	@15
Western—light colored	20	@25
NEW CROP CHEESE.		
Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15	@16
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14	@14½
Farm Dairies—first quality	13	@14
Farm Dairies—second quality	10	@13
Farm Dairies—common	8	@ 9
Orange County—flat skimmed	9	10@

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	July 22, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	142⅝
Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	$39 37½@$41 50	$27 50 @$32 25
Prime Pork, ₰ bbl	34 50 @ 35 25	23 00 @ 23 50
Hams, ₰ ℔	19 @ 23	19 @ 22¾
Shoulders, ₰ ℔	17½@ 18	15 @ 16½
Bacon, ₰ ℔	20½@ 24	15½@ 17
Pl'n Mess Beef, ₰ bbl.	19 00 @ 22 00	10 00 @ 14 00
Lard, ₰ ℔	20 @ 24⅝	18 @ 23
State Butter, ₰ ℔	46 @ 60	26 @ 40
Cheese, ₰ ℔	15 @ 24	9 @ 15½

SKINS—During the early part of the week the market for Deer was active, and large sales were effected at full rates—nearly clearing the market. Sales 9,000 ℔s. Honduras, 10,000 ℔s. Sisal, 14,000 ℔s. Angostura, and 5,000 ℔s. Aspinwall, within the range of our quotations. Honduras, 50c.@52½c.; San Juan, 45c.@47½c.; Bolivar, 30c.@35c.; Sisal, 42½c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c.; Chagres, 45c.@47½c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 37½c.@40c.; Para, 42½c.@45c., in gold, ₰ ℔. Mexican Goat of light average are in active request at firm rates, but the small supply on hand is held above the views of buyers. Other descriptions are in fair demand at quoted rates. Sales 100 bales Tampico at 47½c., gold, and 107 bales Payta at 50c., currency. We quote Goat as follows: Tampico, 47½c.@50c.; Matamoras, 45c.@47½c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@37½.; Payta, 35c.@36c.; Curacoa, 36c.@37½c., in gold, ₰ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and firm. Sales since our last, 530 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11c.@13½c.; 550 boxes Havana, at 11c.@15½c. ₰ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in good request, at 15½c.@20½c. ₰ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 104,000 ℔s. at 10½c.@11½c.; and 5,000 ℔s. Grease, at 13c.@13½c. ₰ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 350 bbls.; in lots, at $2 10@$2 10½, chiefly at $2 10 ₰ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day, the engagements having been confined to 48,000 bushels Corn for Liverpool, at 3¾d.; 200 hhds. Tobacco, at 17s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Wheat at 6d., and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 459.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year..... 5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions imited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORAGEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE GREEN MONSTER.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Nashville says that Gen. FISK, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugee Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, has directed that no more refugees from Georgia or Alabama be transported southward from Louisville, except upon special authority from him. Refugees from Georgia and Alabama now in Tennessee desiring to return to their homes, will not be transported South unless they can show, by the best evidence, that upon their return they will not become a charge upon the government for their subsistence. This action is made necessary by the return to Nashville of large numbers who have but recently been furnished transportation to their homes, and who were unable to procure food sufficient to prevent starvation.

Capt. HENRY WIRTZ, lately prison-keeper at Andersonville, is shortly to be put upon his trial for the cruelty and barbarity practiced by him upon our prisoners confined at that place. The military commission sitting in Washington of which Brig.-Gen. A. B. HUNTERWOOD is President, and Col. N. P. CHAPMAN, of the War Department, is Judge-Advocate, has been directed to try the case. The charges embrace a list of atrocities that will arouse the indignation of the civilized world. The government is now engaged in the collection of testimony, preparatory to trial. Let the soldiers who have survived their imprisonment at this prison, put Col. CHAPMAN in possession of any essential facts.

From Hayti we learn that the insurrection is still confined to Cape Haytien. The government is able to take the city, but desires to spare the effusion of blood. President GEFFRARD offers an amnesty to the inhabitants of Cape Haytien, and urges them to expel the rebellious leaders. Gen. MORISSETT had been assassinated by the insurgent leader SALNAVE. The port of Cape Haytien is now in a state of blockade.

A dispatch from Albany says that the dividend of three per cent. free of income tax, declared a day or two since by the directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, is not payable on the 1st of August, as stated in a previous dispatch. As the 20th falls on Sunday, the dividend will be paid on the 21st of August.

The President has ordered the release of all remaining rebel prisoners of war, including the Generals, upon taking the oath of allegiance and giving their parole. Under this order the rebel Major-Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON was on Saturday released from the Old Capitol.

The President, accompanied by Secretary WELLES, Assistant Secretary FOX and Hon. PRESTON KING, left Washington Saturday afternoon on an excursion down the river on the United States steamer *Hornet*. The party was to return this morning.

A considerable proportion of the applications of widows, mothers, &c., for pensions, now coming into the Pension Bureau, state as the cause of the death of their husbands, sons, &c., exposure, starvation or shooting by the guards of prison-pens in the South.

Col. BAKER has been appointed to the rank of Brigadier-General, for his meritorious services as Provost-Marshal during the war, and especially for diligence in the suppression of frauds against the government in recruiting, and in the pursuit of the murderer of President LINCOLN.

A Washington dispatch says that 12,000 horses and 14,000 mules will be exposed for sale during next month. Since the first of May the sales of animals have netted the government two millions of dollars.

Major-Gen. LOGAN addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the Louisville, Ky., Courthouse, last Friday, in favor of the constitutional amendment.

The Agricultural Bureau, at Washington, has received most encouraging reports of the condition of the crops. in every part of the country. Harvests promise to be excellent and abundant.

Mr. ARTHUR TAPPAN died at New-Haven yesterday morning, in the 80th year of his age. His funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan on Saturday amounted to over five millions of dollars, and the total sales of the week to $32,503,000.

Tuesday evening two young women, named CATHARINE CRAIG and MARY COLEMAN, were drowned while bathing at Quincey, Mass. They were residents of the town.

The rebel pirate *Shenandoah* is reported to be cruising in the Pacific, on the lookout for American vessels.

A dispatch from Cleveland says that Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, is so much better that hopes are now entertained that he will recover.

An order has been issued by Secretary MCCULLOCH that no more five cent fractional currency is to be issued.

Gen. SICKLES was serenaded at Washington Saturday evening.

The iron-clad *Dictator* arrived yesterday at Boston, after a successful trip from Newport, R. I.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool July 13, via Greencastle July 14, arrived at Father Point yesterday. The news is four days later than previous advices. Additional correspondence on American affairs has been published, which shows that England and France acted in concert and that the concession to Confederate vessels, allowing them to be disarmed and sold in neutral ports, originated with DROUYN DE LHUYS. Earl RUSSELL replies to Mr. SEWARD'S note on the cessation of belligerent rights, and expresses regret that his explanations were not not acceptable to the United States. It is stated that the steamer *Beatrice*, late the *Rappahannock*, was overhauled by the *Sacramento* before reaching Liverpool, but permitted to proceed. Political news from England is interesting. The elections were proceeding quietly; at last accounts the Liberals had gained seven members. The rumored negotiations for a European Congress still lack confirmation. Spain has recognized the Kingdom of Italy, and notified the Pope of its action. A private telegram from Rome announces that the Pope has excommunicated MAXIMILIAN. The ship *Mercury*, at Havre, from New-York, reports having picked up forty-three passengers from the wreck of the ill-fated ship *William Nelson*.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Ninety-fourth New-York, Ninth Maine, Fifth Connecticut and Fifth United States Veteran Volunteer regiments arrived during Saturday afternoon and night. Yesterday the One Hundred and Forty-third New-York and Second Massachusetts Cavalry also arrived. On Saturday the Ninth Maine and Fifth United States Veterans left for Augusta and Hartford. The Fifth Connecticut, Second Massachusetts and Ninety-fourth New-York left for their respective rendezvous, at Hartford, Readville and Albany, last evening. The Corcoran Legion, Ninety-ninth New-York and Sixty-fifth New-York, have gone to Hart's Island. The One Hundred and Forty-third New-York will probably go to the island today.

The iron-clad frigate ram *Dunderberg*, 5,000 tons ourthen, was launched from the shipyard of her builder, Mr. W. H. WEBB, Saturday morning, in the presence of some six or eight thousand spectators, among whom were Rear-Admiral GREGORY, Commodore RINGGOLD, Captains COMSTOCK, WEST and NYE, Ex-Collector BARNEY, Mr. PAUL SPOFFORD, Mr. WM. H. DARLING and many other distinguished gentlemen. A large number of ladies were also present.

The mail car containing the Southern mail was precipitated into the North River, on Saturday morning, by the carelessness of some of the railroad employes. The mail was, after considerable trouble, recovered, but in a very damp condition.

Mr. FREDERICK A. HOWE, of Meadville, Crawford County, Penn., was brought before Justice DOWLING at the Toombs on Saturday, on a charge of defrauding Mr. N. SHELDON, of Brooklyn, L. I., of $5,500 by false representations in regard to some oil lands. Mr. HOWE was released on bail.

The corner-stone of the new Protectory for Destitute Catholic Children was laid at Westchester Village yesterday, by Archbishop McCLOSKY. An immense concourse of spectators was present. Addresses were made by the Archbishop and Dr. L. S. IVES.

On Saturday Gold was steady at 142¼@142¾. Government Five-Twenties were sold down to 104, but this brought forward free orders, and the demand improved to 104⅜. Money easy. The Railways generally firm. Some heavy Street purchases were made of Reading at 103.

Southern Pauperism and Paupers--Imperative Need of Reform.

We spoke the other day of the great reductions in expenses that are now being made by several departments of the government and in various branches of the public service. There is one matter concerning which it is quite time that we had some efficient action. We refer to the system that has sprung up since the war, of issuing government rations to destitute or needy persons of both sexes, and of all colors, throughout the cities and States of the South. The system grew in magnitude as our armies made conquest of larger and larger spaces of the Southern territory, and since the close of the war it has assumed absolutely appalling proportions. Its operation begins with Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac river, with the cities of Norfolk and Alexandria, in the East, and extends to the uttermost bounds of the republic in the Southwest. In the Mississippi Valley it commences, on a large scale, we believe, somewhere about the latitude of Knoxville, Nashville, Memphis and Little Rock, and reaches across the cotton States to the coast. There are large cities like Mobile, where, incredible as it may seem, three-fourths of the white population and one-fourth of the blacks, live from day to day upon the rations issued to them from the government storehouses. It is true, that owing to the late great fire, the number in that city is exceptionally large; but there are many Southern localities in which we are supporting from a fourth to a half of the entire people, and, judging by the statements in our Southern exchanges, we should think there were not less than one hundred towns and cities in the South, in each of which from two to ten thousand individuals are fed on public rations. As soon as a military post is established in any locality, the needy applicants for relief present themselves, and the poverty-stricken country folks also rush into the towns as beggars, whenever they hear the news. The bulk of the recipients fancy they have a perfect right to this bounty; and we have heard of cases in which they watched the weighing scales and scanned the bushel measured, with a sharpness that could not be surpassed—delivering maledictions upon the heads of the functionaries if they failed to give satisfactory weight or measure.

The facts concerning the entire matter, in its magnitude and character, as it actually exists at this moment, are almost incredible. It is diametrically opposed to the genius of the American people, and has nothing analogous to it, even on a small scale, in our history. The characteristics of personal independence, manly pride, self-help, ingenuity, adaptability to circumstances, which we claim and get credit for, would seem to make it impossible that tens of thousands of native born Americans should demean their manhood and cheapen their birthright, as they are now doing. But it must be remembered, in the first place, that there is a portion of the Southern people, and for that matter there is, in our great cities, a portion of the Northern people, who are not heirs or possessors of these self-helping characteristics; and, in the next place, we must not forget the transforming and degrading influences of the rebellion upon the Southern people. The fearful sufferings it has inflicted upon them has deadened their manly pride; the extreme tyranny it has exercised over them has destroyed their sense of personal independence; and the abject condition to which it reduced them at last made possible the growth of the present widely extended pauperism. Then, again, while the war was in progress, there were two classes in the South who really should have received help in some way from some source. These were the Unionist refugees who abounded especially in the cities of Tennessee, but flocked also to all other Southern cities as they fell into our hands, and humanity asked us also to temporarily relieve, as soon as possible, those who were reduced to want and starvation by the destroying march of our armies and the necessities of relentless war. Of such were the residents of Atlanta and many another town.

But the whole system, under the present conditions of its existence throughout the South, is wrong and vicious. It is damaging to the poor whites of the South, to the needy blacks of the South, immediately, and prospectively to the people of the North, and to the general interests of the whole country. It creates and encourages idleness, indolence, meanness, shiftlessness, immorality, permanent beggary and everlasting degradation. It increases greatly the expenses of government, and is an unwise enlargement of its sphere of action and power. In all its aspects, personal and public, it is antagonistic to the national welfare.

Yet the really destitute and helpless of the South cannot be permitted to starve for want. We say assuredly no. But we see in that no reason why the National *Government* should feed and sustain all applicants for relief in the South any more than in the North.

What we would urge in the matter is, that now that civil governments are organized in all the Southern States, in some partially, in others wholly, the care of the destitute and poor should be relegated, as speedily as possible, to the respective States in which they reside. Let the property and real estate of the South, and not the industry of the nation or the treasury of the government be taxed to support the paupers of the South. The Provisional Governors of the States, and those acting under them, have great powers, and could at least initiate action in this direction, while those States possessed of organized Legislatures should have the matter left with them for such decision and action as they find neessary. It may not be a very agreeable duty, but it is one which they have the power and the means of performing, and one from which the National Government can no longer afford to release them.

An American Commercial Policy.

The United States owe much to their commercial men. Theirs were among the most influential of the signatures to the Declaration of Independence; theirs the policy which controlled the earliest Congresses. While the policy of the country was dictated by its commercial interests, it grew and prospered. It is with peculiar satisfaction, then, that every patriot should view the endeavor recently made at Detroit, by our commercial men assembled in general convention, to assume the position to which their wealth and numbers, no less than their intelligence and devotion to their country entitle them.

Passing by the minor resolutions which they carried, we desire to say a word or two about the most important subject of their debates, viz: reciprocity in trade with Canada and the other British North American possessions.

In this connection the Monroe doctrine is unquestionably and profoundly just. It may or it may not be expedient to commence a tilt against European political influence in America; but it certainly is in the last degree absurd to argue that the commercial principles of European nations should be allowed full sway in this New World of ours. And this, we take it, is the real meaning of the unanimous declaration of our merchants, convened in the City of the Straits, that we should establish a treaty of *real* reciprocity—free trade with British North America, not only on the Atlantic but on the Pacific slope of the continent as well.

For the truth is this, that it is not now for our interest to endeavor to annex Canada to these United States by force, even if we saw that it would be to our commercial advantage. But we do wish *the commercial and financial policy of the continent to be homogeneous, and to be American*, not European, in its character. If our government should decide on the Chinese policy of having no trade with Canada at all, or on the exclusive view of treating its neighbours as commercial enemies, then it relinquishes the idea of a uniform commercial policy *for the whole continent*, and forces Canada into the commercial system of England, which the rest of Europe is rapidly adopting. We may, then, see free imports the fiscal policy of a country whose frontier for thousands of miles indents our own, and American labor placed at a disadvantage, as compared with the degraded labor of Europe, which the public men of the provinces do not now desire, and will not lend their influence to bring about, unless we gratuitously assume a position of commercial hostility to them.

Our government may or may not take exactly the same view of our commercial policy that the merchants of the Detroit Convention took. But at all events, if need be, they will be prepared to make some trifling sacrifice of revenue to prevent the adoption of European principles north of the St. Lawrence, instead of these American ideas of the value and pecuniary reward for labor which were intended to be encouraged by our public men when the first Treaty of Reciprocity was negociated.

Hackmen and Their Charges.

We publish elsewhere a communication from Capt. CHARLES N. BRACKETT, "Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct," respecting hackmen's charges. We know all about the law, which Capt. BRACKETT is so industrious as to quote for our instruction. What we have had to complain of is not the law, but the practice. *This* we mentioned in previously referring to the subject. The law is, that you may be carried a mile for two shillings, York money; and for that sum you may take a moderate-sized trunk along with you. The practice is, you can't ride any distance at all under a dollar. The hackman's first inquiry has reference to your destination; the second bears upon the money consideration. If either answer disagrees with his inclination, he refuses to serve you. This was precisely the case with the gentleman who asked, on Sunday, the 16th, to have his trunk taken from the corner of Spring-street and Broadway to the Hudson River Railroad station. One hackman after another demanded the same fare—$3—for the service. The intending traveler had no means of *compelling* them to go on the errand for less. No law that we know of would empower even Capt. BRACKETT himself to *make* the hackman do the required service. Where, then, is the practical benefit of the tariff which is supposed to regulate the charges of these cabmen? Everyone knows that not one traveler in ten thousand can find cab and conveyance for a mile at the reasonable charge of 50 cents. And no one, surely, knows this better than the members of the police force.

The New-York hack is a popular institution only in connection with Greenwood and Calvary. The very look of it suggests family affliction, and perfunctory mourning. In other cities of only a quarter of the size of New-York, citizens even of moderate means, may indulge in a cab on common business concerns. In New-York, you either pay for it at from $2 to $3 a half mile, or you take a lively journey with some of your bereaved relations, in a long procession of hacks toward Greenwood heights.

Capt. BRACKETT is probably accustomed to read the law for the benefit of all comers, in discharging the peculiar functions of his office. But the stranger within the gates of New-York is not accustomed to read the law. On a Sunday afternoon—struggling to catch the only outgoing train—the stranger has no time to procure a copy of the law, and no time to hunt up Capt. BRACKETT to expound it. *Not* one of the licensed hacks, that we ever saw, contains—as it ought to contain—a transcript of the law in legible characters—affixed to some interior or exterior portion of the vehicle. If a card containing a summary of the lawful tariff *were affixed* to the hack, we venture to say that it would be difficult to find it on a Sunday afternoon, or any afternoon when the wayfarer most wanted to consult it.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The *Peruvian* brings four days' later news from Europe. It is difficult to predict what effect the elections may have on the complexion of political parties, but the indications would seem to be that both the old Whigs and the still older Tories are losing strength, while the middle party, and with which we Americans have most sympathy, and which numbers the Brights and Mills among its adherents, will acquire more influence than it has yet found.

GOV. PERRY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—In our Washington dispatches will be found an explanation of the circumstances under which Gov. PERRY, of South Carolina, delivered his Greenville speech. At the time the speech was delivered Mr. PERRY was unaware of his nomination to the office of Governor. He spoke, therefore, with the freedom of a private citizen; and in that light his speech must be viewed.

BRITISH FREE TRADE—OUR TARIFF.

The Importance of British Free Trade—British Custom-house Duties—Our Tariff for Revenue—Better to Pay Indirect than Direct Taxes—Tariff Must be Raised.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, July 19, 1865.

I ask you, Mr. TIMES, to say if any one reading the British, or even American newspapers, and unacquainted with the commercial regulations of different countries, would not suppose that the British had a system of free trade, and we had a heavy protective tariff? Is not that the general impression? In regard to England certainly this is a palpable imposture, and in regard to this country it is so to a great extent. Great Britain has no free trade, and our tariff is not protective, but simply discriminating among revenue duties. Why should this imposture be made? And why should men argue against facts? The truth is, England has adapted her commercial policy to her necessities, and, to a great extent, so have we. This is common sense; and I venture to suggest to the free-trade theorists, that neither country is likely to depart from this sensible practice, notwithstanding the immense amount of paper and ink wasted on the subject. The principle of free trade—whether, on the whole, it is best or not—is not in question. Nations must preserve their particular interests, if they can ascertain what they are; and England and America have too much common sense not to know and pursue it. In England free trade, in popular meaning, simply meant the abolition of the Corn Laws; that is, the heavy taxes laid on the importation of foreign grain and breadstuffs. This tax was protective, and intended to be so, of British agricultural interests; but by the process of building up towns, by manufactures and commerce, the civic population became too large to be supplied by the agricultural, and in consequence of it England became an importer of flour and grain, and this importation continually increased, so that the repeal of the Corn Laws became an absolute necessity. Either foreign grain must be imported free of duties, or the manufacturers must turn agriculturists or starve. She chose the first, and in consequence of that England now depends on foreign bread for her support.

The repeal of the Corn Laws was obviously a necessity. But the great difficulty still remains. Is a country safe which depends on other nations for its bread? England is now pursuing a grand experiment. On the surface, there is an immense manifestation of wealth, commerce and manufacture. So there was in old Rome, in its imperial days. But that was superficial; and so, in my opinion, is that of Great Britain. I do not believe in the stability of any country where the great mass of people are made dependent, from day to day, on the will and wealth of a few, and where trade is constantly building up great towns at the expense of the rural population. One thing is certain: Great Britain cannot afford to go to war with any great commercial nation; and, least of all, with the United States. I give great credit to Mr. SEWARD for his able and adroit correspondence with England; but we were never in danger of any war with her, for she dare not go to war with us. This was the simple truth, and every intelligent statesman knows it. The whole policy of England is now, and has been for thirty years, to disarm the hostility and jealousy of France and the United States, because she could not afford a war with either.

But I must hasten on to the imposture contained in the idea of British free trade; as I said, the whole idea of this free trade and protection in England was founded on the Corn Laws. When they were repealed they talked of their free trade. What that means may be known by the following facts: 1. That Great Britain raised, subsequently to the repeal of the Corn Laws, at least eighty million of dollars per annum from customs duties on foreign goods. This is about the amount we raised with a population as large as that of Great Britain. Of course there is no more free trade in England than there is here. The greater part of this revenue is raised from tobacco, sugar and spirits. 2. Prior to the war, England raised twenty millions of dollars on American tobacco, and calls this free trade! Another immense sum is raised from tea, which prior to the war was admitted free. 3. Our American tariff, with a population as large as that of Great Britain, raises about the same sum; but, because we levy part of it on British manufactures, (and I wish the tariff on them was doubled,) *we*, forsooth, have a protective tariff, and the British have free trade! Was there ever such an imposture on the public mind attempted before? These British newspapers and British free-traders, sent over to instruct us, may as well be informed, in the first place, that the great body of the American people have a large amount of common sense. They will adapt their tariff to suit their interests, just as England has very properly done. Our tariff was not levied in reference to either free trade or protection; but was levied for revenue, making discriminations (as a matter of course) where they could be made in favor of American manufacturers. Why not? We need every dollar of revenue we can raise. Now, suppose, we raise (as we shall do after the current year) one hundred millions of dollars per annum; if we do not raise this by a tariff on foreign goods, we must raise one hundred millions more *by direct taxes*. We must levy this sum on the home and lot of a mechanic, and on the fields of small farmers. Do you think the people would prefer this? I tell you it is more popular to raise five hundred millions on incomes, whisky, and foreign commerce, than it is to raise one hundred millions on the lands of farmers and mechanics. The British free-trader looks very wise, and tells us that the farmers and mechanics pay their share at last, because the taxes are paid by the consumers. They don't need any Englishman to tell them that. They know it as well as he does. But there is a very great difference in the *mode* of paying it. They prefer to pay it in their daily consumption, to paying it in a direct tax on lands and houses. We of the rural population understand this perfectly well; and, being in a majority, we shall keep the tariff on foreign goods till the Treasury of the United States no longer needs money. The fact is, John Bull, like the fox in *Esop's Fables*, has run after trade till he has been obliged to cut his tail off, and now puts on a grave face, and tells us how wise and admirable a thing it is to cut our tails off. I greatly admire the noble spirit and fine talents of JOHN BRIGHT, STUART MILL, and others of the Liberal school; but they will all go to to their graves, before the American people will give up their interests to follow the theories and customs of Great Britain. They may keep the Corinthian column of the British aristocracy, the splendid endowment of State Church, the quasi Romanism of Oxford, the national poor-house, the half-starved miners and workmen, and add to them all that free trade can do, or British genius devise, all undisturbed by Americans; but they may be perfectly assured that their example in state, church, commerce or legislation, will not be followed by us. It is true that we have borrowed in the discussion of politics and tariffs such unmeaning and misapplied terms as "conservatives," and "free trade," but this sort of habit (originating in our colonial state) is fast disappearing. The rebellion has completed our independence, and especially of Great Britain.

The tariff, instead of being reduced, must be, in some things, raised. It must be recollected that when we raised the tariff, we also levied an internal revenue tax on manufactures, and we have not in all respects made the tariff to correspond. We ought to levy a higher duty on wool, woolens, iron and cotton manufactures. Persons interested in foreign commerce complain of a high tariff. The tariff has not arrested the importation of foreign goods, and the price of gold is kept up in New-York by the demand to pay for importations and duties. Why should a country, which produces everything under heaven but coffee, tea and spices, permit itself to be flooded with the fabrics of half-paid, starving workmen in Europe? Must we reduce our people to the same level and pay gold for their fabrics into the bargain?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

International Relations Between England and America.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 6, 1865.

At the risk of trenching somewhat upon the field of your regular correspondent, I feel that I must speak again of that great subject, the relations of the people of England and America. Mr. J. S. MILL, in his late letter on the American question, touched upon the great source of much of the recent British prejudice against America—*ignorance*. To an intelligent, reading public like ours, the profound ignorance of large numbers of the British public of America, her politics and her resources, is almost incomprehensible. Here it existed to a vast extent, and is only now being dispelled gradually, by the light of facts.

Whenever, even now, Englishmen express to me their wonder that we escaped a Dictatorship under Gen. SHERMAN, I tell them when they hear of "SHERMAN'S army" to imagine a great multitude of young men, of precisely the same general education, and position, and character as their own neighbors and friends in the country—the English yeomen, and farmers, and gentlemen—and then to fancy them accepting a Dictator! Though, by the way, I would never admit for a moment that that brilliant and patriotic officer ever had the idea of such a crime in his mind.

The two or three things, I think, in our war which have made the most profound impression on the English mind have been, first, the wonderful talent for organization displayed by our democracy, which has certainly surprised ourselves, and which is such a contrast to the aristocratic organization in the Crimea; and, secondly, the perfect subordination and obedience to the civil power displayed by Gen. SHERMAN—the head of the most brilliant military achievement of the day—after his victorious campaign and unfortunate negotiations; and, thirdly, the profound religious and earnest feeling manifested in New-York after the capture of Richmond. The current impressions of Great Britain, derived from that malign source, which is more responsible for British errors and mistakes and bad feeling on American matters than any other—the mendacious American correspondence of the London *Times*—were that our armies were mobs, our generals ambitious demagogues, and our public, especially the New-York community, given up to feasting and contracts, and utterly indifferent to bloodshed and slaughter; in fact having rather of the bull-fight appetite for blood and the news of a battle every morning at breakfast. Gen. GRANT was simply a butcher, without any military genius; Gen. SHERMAN a brilliant and ambitious adventurer, and President LINCOLN a good-natured incapable, who was borne on by a storm he could not guide. This sort of misrepresentation, distilled year after year from the letters of the *Times* and *Standard*, and others, and poured forth from their leaders and those of the *Saturday Review* and other weeklies, finally and inevitably filled the British mind—never much instructed about foreign countries—with utterly wrong and false corruptions of the character of our people, and of the whole struggle. Of course, to these were added all the designed misunderstanding which arose from jealousy and from the clear view of the aristocracy that the European battle with democracy was being fought on our shores. But from this very fact the friends we had in England were such friends as no nation ever had before outside of its own limits. Our cause was taken to the very heart of the British liberals. They felt for our victories as they felt for their own in the Crimea. Our heroes were their heroes. The young men who died with us for liberty and country had many of them their names inscribed on the highest roll of British honor; and the names of our great Captains—of GRANT and SHERMAN, and FARRAGUT and SHERIDAN are household words with half the families of the United Kingdom. Mr. LINCOLN was known and loved among the great masses, as no English statesman for half a century has been, and the feeling at his death was as profound and as sincere as in our own country. How often has been mentioned to me the expression of feeling which was so common in our country—the weeping of mature men at it, as if at the death of a father.

A common expression among English Liberals is, "You have been fighting our battles!" and there is no doubt that the cause of democracy has been put ahead fifty years at least in Great Britain by our success. Not that immediate results will be seen, but the effect on public opinion is profound and lasting.

I have, perhaps, seen the more of the British good feeling toward America, because I came to England perfectly indifferent about "English sympathy." But you may be assured, whatever ill-natured scribblers assert who only see small circles of prejudiced Englishmen, that the change in popular feeling toward us is marvelous, and that the heart of the nation is with the North. The attempts of some of the anti-Southern leaders to wriggle out now from their former position, are simply ludicrous. I here in regard to such timeservers as Lord BROUGHAM, no American will ever forget what he said when our cause was in misfortune, and to speak for us required a courageous heart and independent judgment.

Even the Duke of Argyle, who has been known through the war as one of our few friends in aristocratic circles, would have done a more manly thing to have made the excellent speech he delivered in our defence a month since, some two years ago, when his fellow-members of the government did not hesitate to exult at our weakness and to prophecy our downfall. And when we have, in the *Times*, the brilliant "Historicus" just discovering that he has always opposed slavery, and now, for the first time, detecting the virtues of President LINCOLN, most Americans will feel that they are more honored in their cause with such men as their opponents than their friends.

But, in speaking of ignorance as a cause of international bad feeling, it must not be supposed it is all on one side.

When Americans talk of "England's dreading war;" of her being compelled "to swallow mountains of dirt;" of her bearing everything and paying anything rather than have her commerce swept from the seas and her manufacturing population embarrassed, they are speaking of a Power which, small as its *habitat* is, is the pluckiest little nation and the richest in Europe. With the Englishman, pluck is a tradition. He would burn every ship, and sweep his factories into the sea, and arm every right hand, before knowingly he would submit to any wrong or bear an intended insult. We may be sure of that.

The English are only ourselves, with a little more phlegm. Every American knows that the profits of a whole continent and the lives of a generation would be sacrificed before we would submit to an injustice from a powerful neighbor. It is precisely so with England. And we had better understand that the old fatherland is no contemptible adversary now for any one. The blood runs as strongly in the veins of her sons as it did in the days of Waterloo. She has hosts of strong men, and could put her millions in the field if it was a death struggle.

The wealth of ages is laid up here, and war is now mainly a contest of means and science. An old and conservative State is, of course, very careful about falling into a war, yet the foolish popular excitement here on the *Trent* affair, (which found its source principally in the idea that we meant to insult her,) shows that England still has young blood in her veins.

In the matter of the claims for damages, if they are presented (as we are sure they will be) in a proper and courteous manner, the British Government will certainly do what is just and wise, and in all probability will submit to arbitration.

Of course, the past cannot be forgotten or taken back. A great and terrible blunder was committed by the British Government in their course toward us. There can never be anything like union or near amity between the two governments. But between the great and powerful Liberal party of the kingdom and the people of the North—between, in fact, the masses of both countries, there may be a most friendly and kindly relation, resting on a mutual understanding and a common respect.

C. L. B.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 23.

SERENADE TO GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES last night received the compliment of a serenade from the band of the Ninth Veteran Reserve Corps. In response to the demands of those present, he appeared and made a brief speech, complimentary to the army and navy, and congratulatory to the country, on the happy termination of the war. In conclusion he said:

"The future seems full of promise for our country, commanding the respect of all nations. With a STANTON to create armies and a GRANT to lead them, we have no question with any foreign Powers that, in the hands of a SEWARD, presents difficulties beyond the resources of a diplomatic solution; and I see no reason why the whole country may not unite in the patriotic resolution to sustain the President in his admirable measures for the establishment of order, justice and tranquillity."

The General was enthusiastically cheered, particularly at the concluding sentiment of his speech.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The Agricultural Bureau, is in receipt of gratifying reports of the condition of the crops. The Wheat crop is generally large, and sufficient to yield a large amount for exportation. The Corn crop is in a flourishing condition, and promises a large yield. The Oat crop is everything at this time, that could be desired. The potatoes escaped the injuries of the potato bug much better than usual, and bid fair to be abundant. All other crops, both Fall and Spring, sown and planted, bid fair to be larger than the crops of last year. The fruits are not so uniformly good, especially in the Western States.

NO MORE FIVE-CENT CURRENCY.

No more of the five-cent fractional currency abominations are to be issued. Such is the order of Secretary MCCULLOCH.

PROMOTION OF COL. BAKER.

Col. L. C. BAKER, Chief of National Police, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, for, as the commission recites, meritorious services as Provost-Marshal during the war, and especially for diligence in the suppression of frauds against the government in recruiting, and in pursuing the murderer of President LINCOLN—J. WILKES BOOTH and his accomplices—to date from April 26, 1865, the day of BOOTH'S capture and death.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Thirty-two National Banks were authorized during the last week. The whole number of National Banks authorized to July 22 is 1,481, with an aggregate capital of $372,000,000.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

During the week, $3,787,650 of currency were issued to National Banks. The whole amount issued is $157,907,665.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 23.

GOV. PERRY'S ADDRESS AT GREENVILLE.

A friend of Gov. PERRY, and apparently by his authority, has caused the publication of a communication, in which he says that three days before the meeting at Greenville, South Carolina, Gov. PERRY was appointed Provisional Governor; that the latter at that time was not only uninformed of his appointment, but had not the remotest idea that such an honor was to be conferred upon him. The purpose of Gov. PERRY in his address, the writer says, was to show the people of South Carolina the great mistake they had made in seceding, the ruinous consequences to their beloved State, and the humiliation and degradation to which they had reduced her; boldly declaring that they had no cause for seceding, and were in no danger from the election of President LINCOLN. The writer says it is not true, as stated in some of the newspapers, that the Governor feels, personally, any humiliation in coming back into the Union, for he had no agency in going out of the Union; but that he has feelings for his State; and Gov. PERRY entreats the Southern people in terms of earnestness to become loyal citizens, and repudiate forever, and to teach their children to repudiate, the political heresies which have ruined their country.

INCOME TAX DECISION.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. BRODHEAD, has addressed a letter to the Paymaster-General, in the course of which he says: "The question has been presented whether or not the three months' pay proper, granted by the 4th section of the Act of March 3, 1865, to officers, on their discharge at the close of the war, is subject to the Internal Revenue tax of 5 per cent., to be deducted by the proper disbursing officer. On a careful examination of the law, I am satisfied that it must be so deducted. It is clear that this extra pay is given for military service, or is given for nothing. A capricious and irrational donation of public

money to any number of individuals cannot be imputed to Congress. It was for services gallantly rendered by the officers, and gratefully recognized by the country, that this payment was authorized, and, being for services, the tax must be deducted. Paymasters will be governed accordingly.

RETURNS OF BANK DIVIDENDS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered the following decision:

Banks, in making returns of dividends and taxable gains, should include the amount of income derived from investments in bank, insurance and railroad stocks, although such may have previously paid tax as a dividend. The tax imposed upon the circulation and deposits of banks constitutes an indebtedness by such banks, which continues to accrue so long as the prescribed conditions exist. While, therefore, any portion of the circulation, exceeding five per cent., of the chartered or declared capital is outstanding, or any of the deposits remain in the custody of the bank, or its agents, the liability to make returns, and pay tax thereon, will continue.

LARGE SALES OF HORSES AND MULES.

During next month 12,000 horses and 14,000 mules will be exposed to public sale in the stables of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, New-Jersey, Indiana and the District of Columbia. This will close such sales by the government. Since the 1st of May the sales of animals have netted two millions of dollars.

POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.

The Postmaster at San Francisco reports that during the month of May 15,300 letters were sent from his office to New-York, the postage on which amounted to $1,254 93. During the same period 45,438 letters were sent from San Francisco via the overland route, the postage for which amounted to $3,090 84. Of the above number 2,034 were free. At the same time 1,879 circulars were sent, the postage of which amounted to $37 58. These figures show that during that month 60,738 letters were sent to New-York.

PAYMASTERS BREVETED.

The Secretary of War has breveted about sixty Paymasters for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

Death of Arthur Tappan.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sunday, July 23.

Mr. ARTHUR TAPPAN died here this morning, in the eightieth year of his age. His funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Amusements.

Mr. BARNUM's company appeared for the first time at the Winter Garden on Saturday afternoon—the "Green Monster" having been placed on the stage in a rapid but effective manner. In the evening the same piece was repeated, and the "Green Monster" stands on the bill for twice a day during the present week. Mr. BARNUM's patrons will unhesitatingly follow him to his new quarters. The benefit in aid of the *attachés* of the late Museum, came off on Friday at the Academy of Music. It was a pecuniary success.

Miss REIGNOLDS is meeting with much and merited success at the Broadway Theatre. She is a thorough artist, and in comedy parts has had no superior in this city for many years. Several additions have been made to the company, and to-night W. K. SEDLEY SMITH will be added to it. This gentleman and Miss REIGNOLDS appear in the "Soldier's Daughter," and the "Maid with the Milking Pail." An excellent entertainment may safely be anticipated.

"Arrah na Pogue" continues to fill Niblo's Garden to overflowing.

WALLACK's enjoys the best of patronage. It has been found unnecessary to change the bill. "Handy Andy" and the "Irish Emigrant," with Mr. DAN BRYANT in the principal parts, will consequently be repeated until further notice.

ARTEMUS WARD is in town. It is more than likely that we may have a few entertainments at his hands.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the well-known composer and baritone, has been engaged for the Welsh festival to be held this year at Aberystwith. Mr. THOMAS sails for Europe in a few days.

Hackmen.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 22, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of the TIMES of this morning there appears a note of inquiry, accompanied by editorial comments, entitled "Hackdrivers." In the former, your correspondent "H." asks information relative to the rates allowed to be charged by hackmen, which, judging from your remarks, you were unable to furnish.

With your permission, therefore, for the benefit of yourself, your correspondent and the traveling public generally, I desire briefly to answer the question propounded. The legal fare for a licensed coach is:

For one passenger, one mile or less............50c.
For each passenger (additional) in same coach..37½c.
For one passenger any distance exceeding one mile and less than two miles............75c.
For each additional passenger same distance at same time............37½c.

These are the rates legalized by the ordinance of the city, and drivers will very soon discontinue to "laugh you to scorn" when they find that they cannot relieve you of your money. The rates, as established by law, are not a "wretched farce," as you assert, but the blame for their non-enforcement lies with the patrons of the coaches themselves. His Honor Mayor GUNTHER has sustained every well-founded complaint which has been brought to his notice, and by the recent action of the Twenty-sixth (City Hall) Precinct, these cases have not been few in number.

The proper course for the patron is this: when desiring to ride, he should call a coach and tell the driver to take him where he wishes to go. Make no bargain on entering the vehicle, but during the ride consult the rate of fare, which will be found conspicuously posted in every coach running for hire; determine the distance and fare therefor. On arriving at the place of destination, tender the legal fare, and if the hack-driver demands more than he is legally entitled to receive, pay him under protest, and report the transaction at the Twenty-sixth (City Hall) Police Precinct, not forgetting to secure the number of the coach, which will be found on the steps thereof. The driver will be brought before the proper officer and fined, his license revoked or otherwise punished. The great trouble is that passengers will not report these instances of violation of the ordinance, preferring to submit to the extortion rather than lose their time in punishing the guilty party. At each steamboat landing and railroad station a police officer who knows the rights of the passenger and driver alike, is stationed to attend to every case of dispute which may arise in reference to coach-hire. All that is necessary is that the patron should ask his assistance, instead of allowing an irresponsible driver to cheat him. In most cases the drivers are only acting for a proprietor to whom they dare not hand the money fraudulently obtained, and therefore submit to the melancholy alternative of keeping it themselves.

No driver of an unlicensed coach has a right to solicit custom, and if the number of the coach is not shown on the outside and the rates of fare inside, he is not entitled to any pay at all. If, therefore, citizens will use the means afforded for their protection, and resist the exactions of the middle men, there will be little cause for complaint.

One day last week two soldiers, one of whom was very ill, took a hack at Pier No. 28, and were driven to the Fall River boat, where $4 was demanded. They were about to pay it, when one of the City Hall police, who knows how to sympathize with a returned soldier, prevented the extortion—the legal fare being but $1 50. The officer then took the soldier who was not sick, and the driver, before the Mayor, where it was decided that the whole fare was forfeited. This is the summary mode of dealing with these cases, and if the citizen will not avail himself of the protection of law, he should not justly blame His Honor the Mayor nor the police.

The fact that the inspection of hackney coaches is a part of the duties allotted to this precinct, is my excuse for endeavoring to show at this time that the law in relation thereto is not a "wretched farce."

Hoping that you will urge all citizens to oppose being swindled by hack-drivers, as well as by butchers and milkmen, I am, respectfully,

CHAS. N. BRACKETT,
Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.—Last evening, ROBERT RIDERBACK, of No. 504 Stanton-street, discharged a pistol at his wife and wounded her very seriously. He was arrested by Officer BROCKHEIM, of the Eleventh Ward.

THE NEW PROTECTORY FOR DESTITUTE CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

Laying of the Corner-Stone at Westchester Village Yesterday—Addresses by Archbishop McCloskey and Dr. L. S. Ives.

Westchester Village never was so filled with people as it was yesterday; the occasion of the immense gathering being the laying of the corner-stone of the new Catholic Protectory, formerly known as the Reformatory, the object of which is to provide an asylum for destitute Catholic children of the City of New-York.

This institution was organized in 1863, on the 14th day of April, in which year the Legislature passed an act of incorporation, giving to the Society for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children the power to take real and personal estate by gift, devise or bequest, subject to the limitations prescribed by law, the income of the corporation not to exceed $20,000 per annum. The persons named as directors in the act of incorporation are: Felix Ingoldsby, Charles A. Stetson, Eugene Kelly, Charles M. Connolly, Daniel Devlin, Andrew Carrigan, L. Silliman Ives, Edward C. Donnelly, Edward Frith, Henry J. Anderson, Joseph Fisher, Eugene Plunkett, John McMenomy, Donatien Binsse, Lewis J. White, John O'Brien, John Milhau, Bernard Amend, John E. Develin, Stephen J. Philbin, Florentio Escalente, John O'Connor, Henry S. Hoguet, Jas. Lynch, Frederick E. Gibert and Daniel O'Conor. As soon as the act of incorporation was obtained, the directors set to work to procure suitable buildings for the purposes contemplated by the organization. The Reformatory was then divided into two departments; one for the boys committed to its care, being situated in Eighty-sixth-street, near the Fifth-avenue, and the other for girls, in Eighty-sixth-street, corner of Second-avenue. The boys' department was placed under the charge of the Brothers of the Christian schools, and the girls' institute was put under the management of the Sisters of Charity. The workings of these two establishments very soon commended them to the consideration and patronage of the Catholic population, and the success which attended the foundation of this institution of charity was far greater than they had been at first led to believe possible.

The constant additions that were being made to the number of inmates in these two departments, (especially in consequence of the war,) made it evident to the directors that greater accommodations must be provided for the daily increasing unfortunates, whose destitute condition rendered them fit objects for receiving the benefits of this worthy charity. Accordingly, the old Varian Farm, situated a short distance from Westchester village, was purchased at an expense of $40,000 and the new buildings, of which the corner-stone of the first was yesterday laid, were decided on. The site of this Protectory is in every way most appropriate. Situated in one of the most charming portions of Westchester, where good air and good water are in abundance, on a large plot of gently rising ground, with most inviting woodlawns on two sides of it, the Protectory will doubtless be a *home* to which many of its inmates will in after days look back with fond affection. The new buildings when completed will form a square; or, more properly speaking, there will be four large buildings, all of the same size and dimensions, meeting each other at right angles—thus leaving a large square or play-ground in the centre. The first of these, now commenced, is of the following size. Length, 213 feet; width, 39½ feet. It is to be four stories in height, exclusive of the basement story, and these stories will be as follows, in the clear: Basement story, 9 feet; first and second stories, 13 feet, and the third and fourth 11½ feet. Besides these, adding to the height of the building, will be a spacious attic. The building (in the stories used for study-rooms and labor-rooms,) will be divided by movable partitions of glass, so that access can be had at any time throughout the entire length of the building, and the whole story can at will, be thrown into one large hall. When completed, the entire buildings, which will be of brick, with stone basement stories, is expected to cost about $150,000. The style of architecture, the designs for which were drawn by Mr. JAMES O'NEIL, is of the composite order, being calculated to afford the utmost facilities for light and ventilation, while at the same time the edifice will present a substantial, though light and airy appearance. The contractor for the mason work, is Mr. JOHN PIERCE, of West Farms; the carpenter work, Mr GILLICK, of this city.

The children received into this institution are:

1. Children under the age of 14 years, who, by consent in writing of their parents or guardians, may be intrusted to it for protection or reformation.

2. Children between 7 and 14 years of age, who may be committed to the care of such corporation as idle, truant, vicious, or homeless, by order of any magistrate in the City of New-York, empowered by law to make committal of children for any such cause.

3. Children of the like age who may be transferred, at the option of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New-York, to such corporation.

The act of incorporation empowers magistrates of this city to commit to the Protectory any child above the age of 7 and under the age of 14 years, that may be brought before him, in the circumstances of want and suffering, or abandonment, exposure or neglect, or of beggary, instead of committing such to the almshouse, or such other corporate institution as may be provided therfor by the authorities. The directors are required to make a report of the proceedings of the institution to the Legislature before the fourth Monday in January in each year. From the last (second) annual report it appeared that 895 children had been committed to the institution by the Police Magistrates during the preceding year. A very large number made application for admission through parents or guardians; but from want of sufficient accommodations, they were necessarily rejected.

The crowd which attended the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone yesterday was immense. The services commenced at 4 o'clock. A large platform was erected for the accommodation of the Archbishop and the assembled guests, in one corner of which was the pillar or abutment on which the corner-stone was to be laid. At 4 o'clock a long procession of children now inmates of the Reformatory in Eighty-sixth-street commenced moving from the Catholic church in Westchester Village, headed by a brass band. In the procession were also a large number of priests, and the Most Rev. Archbishop MCCLOSKY, and Bishop LOUGHLIN of Brooklyn. The stone was laid according to the formula prescribed in the Catholic ritual at 4 o'clock by the Archbishop himself. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Archbishop made a short but very appropriate address. Now, he said, there was a fair prospect that the Catholics of New-York would soon have an institution for the protection of the poor and destitute children of their own faith, which would be worthy of being ranked among the many charitable institutions that were either in or attached to the great metropolis. He congratulated the Catholics of New-York on the fact that they had, at the head of this institution, a gentleman (referring to Dr. IVES, President of the Society,) whose whole soul was in the work, and who seemed to have been specially raised up by Providence to bring this great charity to a successful fruition. He prayed God that they all might live, and that especially Dr. IVES might live, to see the completion of this Protectory, which, when finished, would be but another of the many evidences of the deep well of charity from which the Catholic community are continually drawing, to supply the wants of the suffering poor. The Archbishop's remarks were loudly applauded.

Dr. L. SILLIMAN IVES, President of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children, then addressed the immense audience. His appearance was greeted with tremendous cheers, continued for some minutes, on the subsiding of which he returned his profound thanks to the assemblage for the honor of his reception, and to the Catholics of New-York generally, clerical and lay, for the generosity which they had evinced in aiding his efforts to establish and render successful the charitable institution of which he had the honor to be the head. Referring to the complimentary allusions of the Archbishop he said that he should consider them applicable to himself only in the sense of the words used by St. Paul, that God chooses the weak things of this world to confound the mighty. He asked the prayers of the assemblage before him, (as well as their alms,) that God in His goodness would shower His graces on the charitable work in which he was engaged, so that a home might be provided for the many destitute children of the faith that are everywhere to be found in the great City of New-York. If he could only live to see this Protectory fully completed, where destitute Catholic children could be provided with a home and instructed in their glorious faith, then he would be willing to say, "Now, O Lord, let thy servant depart in peace." Cheer upon cheer followed Dr. IVES' short address, and upon its conclusion a handsome collection was taken up in aid of the institution. The services were closed by the Archbishop pronouncing the episcopal benediction, and the vast assemblage retired.

The invited guests then proceeded to the farmhouse, or homestead, where a magnificent collation was prepared for their benefit, to which full justice was done. At this collation the Archbishop was presented, on behalf of the boys of the Protectory, with a magnificent wicker-work chair bearing an appropriate inscription on the back, the production of the inmates. The presentation speech was made by a young lad of about fourteen years, and replied to in a few appropriate remarks by the Archbishop. The collation being ended the guests returned home by the steamer *George Birbeck*, kindly placed at their disposal by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The thanks of all the guests are due to Hon. JAMES B. NICHOLSON, one of the commissioners, who was present at the exercises, and who did everything in his power to add to their comfort and convenience.

—Gov. FENTON performed a kindly act a few days since, in pardoning a little boy, 11 years of age, named SAMUEL BARRINGER, who was convicted a few weeks since, in Duchess County, of stoning a turkey, and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for two months. Considering that the turkey was not even injured by the boy, and another lad threw the stone, the Dogberry who sentenced the little fellow to this punishment ought himself to be made to take his place in prison, for such gross inhumanity as that displayed in the sentence. Young BARRINGER was eleven days in the prison before the matter was brought to the Governor's attention.

THE HARRIS TRIAL.

A Card from District Attorney Carrington—His Defence of Dr. Burroughs—Official Report.

To the Editor of the Washington Chronicle:

I see that a number of the papers have published portions of the colloquy, as they call it, between Judge WYLIE, Judge HUGHES and myself, in the concluding argument in the case of MARY HARRIS. I think it due to the public, to Dr. BURROUGHS and myself, that there should be a full report of what was said at that stage of my argument, so that an impartial public may decide whether I transcended the bounds of professional license, or was guilty of the least impropriety. Mr. CLEPHANE, the court reporter, a gentleman who stands so deservedly high in his profession in this community, has transcribed the following portion of his report at my request. You will confer a favor by publishing the same, and I hope that those journals which have published only portions will, in a spirit of justice, publish the whole.

EDWARD C. CARRINGTON.

MR. CARRINGTON'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: There are four questions submitted to you for your decision: First—Was this homicide, charged in the indictment, committed by the prisoner at the bar? Second—Was it committed within the jurisdiction of this court? Third—Is it a case of excusable homicide upon the ground of insanity or any other reason? Fourth—If not excusable homicide, is it murder or manslaughter? I propose to consider these questions seriatim. I will consider the first two propositions together; and in doing so, I have only to briefly recapitulate the evidence.

The curtain rises; the scene is laid at a boarding-house in the City of Chicago. The heroine of the bloody tragedy makes her appearance. A good, sprightly, black-haired girl. She was without either father or mother at that time. It is then she forms the acquaintance of Louisa Devlin, another beautiful, charming and accomplished lady. Louisa Devlin invites her to go to her millinery establishment. Prompted by an "insane impulse" she accepts the invitation. [Laughter.] What sort of a millinery establishment was it? I wanted to find out, and in the most courteous and respectful manner, for no one is more courteous to a lady than myself, I asked her how many young ladies she had in her employment. She threw herself back on her dignity and said: "That is my business, and none of yours." There is Mary Harris in a millinery establishment, the character of which the proprietress is ashamed to describe.

Judge Hughes.—May it please your Honor, I dislike to interrupt counsel, but where in a closing argument the evidence is clearly misstated, an interruption is not only tolerable, but it is the duty of counsel, whose client is effected thereby, to so interrupt. There is no evidence here as to the character of Miss Devlin's house. It is true the District-Attorney did ask her how many persons she employed in her house, and she replied, "That is my business." An appeal was made to the court, and the court directed her to answer the question, but a discussion springing up at the time, the question was lost sight of, and no answer was given.

The District Attorney—May it please your Honor, I did not interrupt counsel in their argument, and I hope they will not me in mine. If I misstate the evidence, which your Honor knows I will not do intentionally, I have no doubt you, Sir, will correct me.

The Court—A counsel, in the closing argument, knowing that there is no one to come after him, ought to studiously keep himself within the prescribed limits, unless he wants to be interrupted at every stage. He ought not to pervert or misstate the evidence—I do not mean to say that you have done so in this case—but I do think that there is nothing in the refusal of Miss Devlin to answer that question to justify the suspicions which have been inferred by the counsel.

The District-Attorney—Is that a question of law, your Honor?

The Court (with emphasis)—It is a question of law, Sir.

The District-Attorney—Gentlemen, after the attack which has been made upon Dr. Burroughs—

The Court—(very earnestly)—You shall not retaliate upon Miss Devlin for an attack made upon Dr. Burroughs. You must confine yourself to the legitimate application of your remarks to the evidence of the Misses Devlin. It is an abuse of your position to make such an attack as that upon such grounds.

The District-Attorney—What had I said, may it please your Honor.

The Court—You know, Sir.

The District-Attorney—You had not heard, Sir, for I had not completed the sentence. What I intended to say was this: That after the attack which had been made upon Dr. Burroughs by the learned counsel, had I not the right (they justifying that attack upon the testimony of the Misses Devlin) to attack her testimony?

The Court—You shall not retaliate upon the Misses Devlin. You have a perfect right to attack the Miss Devlin's testimony as to its inconsistency, either with itself or with the other evidence, but to launch out in such a latitude of inference as that you were going upon in regard to the character of the house of the Misses Devlin, whose reputation has not been attacked, either for truth or in any other respect, I cannot permit it in a closing argument.

The District-Attorney—You will bear in mind, gentlemen of the jury, that I did not interrupt the learned counsel. You heard the attack upon Dr. Burroughs, of which I shall have something to say hereafter. You know I must not dare to lay my fingers on the Misses Devlin.

The Court—The court did not say so. I will not permit you to misrepresent the court or the witnesses. The court has given you express permission to comment upon all the evidence given by the Misses Devlin, and compare it with itself and the other evidence in the case, and sift it to your heart's content; but upon the mere refusal of one of those ladies to tell you how many clerks she had in her place of business, the court will not permit you to launch out in the great latitude of inference you were going upon.

The District-Attorney—With the permission of the Court, and you, gentlemen of the jury, I will say that I do not think any witness contradicted Dr. Burroughs. They justify their attack upon him from inferences drawn from what he said. I thought I had the same privilege, but I bow with due deference to the decision of the Court. In this case, as in every other, I intend to discharge my duty in the fear of God, and without the fear of man. No man can say with truth that I was ever seen to cower or to falter in the discharge of my official duty.

The Court—Well, you shall not go on in that way. The Court will not permit a controversy between you and it to be decided by this jury. You shall not utter another syllable on that subject. I will put you in the hands of the Marshal if you do.

Mr. Wilson, Assistant District-Attorney, with great emotion, here took hold of Mr. Carrington, and advised him to take his seat and abandon the case.

Mr. Carrington—No, Sir; I shall never desert the post of duty.

He then resumed:

Again, I say, and I will endeavor to argue under the instructions of the Court.

The Court—Well, proceed.

The District-Attorney—I will proceed.

The Court—In order.

The District-Attorney—I was about to argue as to the inference to be drawn from the testimony of the woman Devlin, her manner, and her answer to the question which I put, which I thought was competent; but I understand his Honor to say I was wrong in that opinion.

Judge Hughes—I hope a suggestion from me may assist the District-Attorney in the discharge of his duty here. I have no disposition to embarrass him in his argument, and I am sure that he must be able to perceive the awkwardness that results from keeping up a controversy of this sort, and I trust he will confine himself to the evidence, and relieve me of the necessity of any further interruption. As to attacks upon Dr. Burroughs, they were legitimate in the case, and I expect him to make such a reply to our argument on that point as may seem proper.

The Court.—It was a very unpleasant thing for me, and I was very reluctant to interrupt counsel in the course of argument, and would not have done so in this case, although I observed the impropriety of it, had it not been called to the attention of the Court by the counsel on the other side. This is a case of the greatest importance, and I am resolved that it shall be conducted orderly and properly; and especially am determined to see that the counsel for the United States, who so ably represents the interests of the Government here, endowed with natural gifts of eloquence and power with the jury, shall not, in a closing speech, travel beyond the limits assigned to counsel on these occasions.

Mr. Carrington, leaving this branch of the argument, proceeded with his remarks. In reference to the attack upon Dr. Burroughs, Mr. Carrington said:

Gentlemen of the jury, before proceeding to discuss the question of insanity, I shall be pardoned, I trust, for saying a few words in reference to the brother of the deceased.

Permit me, gentlemen, to ask you one question. Suppose that one of our ministers—such men, for instance, as Dr. GURLEY, Dr. SAMSON, Dr. GILLETT, or Father MAGUIRE—men whom we have been in the habit of looking up to, not only as our spiritual fathers, but as our teachers and our exemplars, should go to Chicago as a witness, and a woman who admitted she had been to an assignation house without a protector, (no matter for what purpose,) should be put upon the stand to assail the reputation of such minister for veracity, what would you think of it? You know, and we all know, what would be your opinion. Now the Rev. Jno. B. Burroughs stands in Chicago just as either of these eminent gentlemen to whom I referred, stand in Washington.

Mr. Bradley—Who testified to that?

Mr. Carrington—(Addressing the Court.) Have I not a right, your Honor, in argument, when the gentlemen have departed from the evidence, to—

The Court—The legal presumption is that his character is good.

Mr. Bradley—Go on, Sir; it wont hurt us.

Mr. Carrington.—It *may* not hurt them, gentlemen of the jury. They seem to think there is a strong prejudice against the whole Burroughs family, judging from what Mr. Voorhees said of the popular clamor and the feeling in the community against Dr. Burroughs, and from what Judge Hughes said on the same subject. I think, however, they are mistaken. If this jury have any prejudice—which I do not believe—but if you have, I will simply say that you have sworn to decide the case without prejudice; and I intend to show you that you cannot discredit Dr. Burroughs without branding one of the best men in the community with the crime of perjury, and falsifying the record of the Treasury Department. Who is John C. Burroughs? He has told you that he is President of the University in Chicago. Well, I am one of those men who do not believe that the office makes the man, but that the man makes the office. I admit that there are hypocrites, wolves in sheep's clothing, in the church—the Bible so informs us; but it is not so in this case.

It may not be amiss here to say, among other things, in order to show you the character and position of Dr. J. C. Burroughs, that he was, during the life of the distinguished orator and statesman Stephen A. Douglas, one of his most honored and trusted friends, and the remains of that illustrious man now rest within the inclosure of the university over which he presides.

Judge Hughes.—Dr. Burroughs made a speech against the remains being placed there.

Mr. Carrington.—He has been, too, the friend and colaborer of our fellow-townsmen, Dr. Samson and Dr. Gillette, and is, therefore, entitled to your respect and confidence. If what I now say could be heard in Chicago, the good people there would cry, "Is it possible that Mr. Carrington has deemed it necessary to pass an eulogium upon Dr. Burroughs? It is presumption. It is not necessary to defend him against such attacks, even when made by Judge Hughes and the Hon. Daniel Voorhees."

Now, what has this estimable man, who holds a commission from our Saviour, which he has never dishonored, done to induce the unjust assaults? Why, gentlemen, the head and front of his offending consists in his offering to advance money to certain witnesses that they might thus be enabled to come here and vindicate, by their sworn testimony, the character of his murdered brother, a soldier and a public servant, who died at his post of duty by the assassin's hand, without a stain upon his honor. Is Dr. Burroughs to be condemned for this noble, generous and manly act? Had he not consented to do it, he could not have been regarded otherwise than as the wretch he is represented to be. Had he offered to pay a witness to swear falsely, he would have been guilty of subornation, of perjury, and I, in that case, would have been as prompt and vehement in his denunciation as any one could be, and would instantly tell you his testimony was entitled to no weight at your hands. But every honest man, instead of censuring, must commend the noble zeal he has displayed in his efforts to remove the stigma which is sought to be cast upon his dead brother's character and name.

Again, gentlemen of the jury, it is said that he offered witnesses $3 a day. That is not so in point of fact. I know he said he had a letter from Dr. Burroughs; but the evidence will show that the witness distinctly stated that the Marshal said on his own responsibility that he would get $3 a day, that being the fee allowed witnesses in some of the States. Nothing was said in the letter regarding it.

Mr. Bradley—The witness stated the Marshal said that Dr. Burroughs had written he would advance any money that was necessary.

Mr. Carrington—He said the Marshal might draw on him for expenses? Of course he did; and he was right in so saying. He would have reflected discredit on himself had he not done so.

Again, gentlemen of the jury, they say that he is contradicted. In what respect? In regard to his brother's being in Washington at the time these "Greenwood" letters were written and mailed; and that he has testified falsely in regard to those letters. All I have to say is, that if he has, so also has Danenhower, one of the most intelligent and estimable gentleman in this community. The records of the Treasury Department are false if the testimony of these gentlemen be false. Danenhower swears, and these records confirm his statement, that A. J. Burroughs was in the City of Washington on the 10th of September, and these letters are dated on the 8th and 12th of September, and dropped in the post-office at Chicago. From these facts it is conclusive that Dr. Burroughs has testified truthfully upon this point.

Mr. Bradley—I do not know whether it is proper to interrupt the counsel, but I would like to remark that Dr. Burroughs swore his brother was in Chicago on Sept. 11.

Mr. Carrington—I rather think the gentleman will find, upon reviewing the testimony, that Dr. Burroughs was not positive as to its being the 11th; but suppose he was?

Mr. Bradley—He could not then have been here on the 10th.

Mr. Carrington—Why not? Is that impossible?

Mr. Bradley—It takes thirty-six hours to get to Chicago.

Mr. Carrington—(continuing)—How is it possible that he could have written the letter dated Sept. 8; and it is obvious that the author of one is the author of the other?

Again, gentlemen of the jury, he is charged with endeavoring to keep away a witness—one Ellen Mills—desired by the defence. Is that so? What is the evidence on that point?

We do not ask any favors, gentlemen of the jury, but we ask justice. The evidence is that Dr. Burroughs inquired of the officer whether this woman could be summoned or could be relied upon. The officer replied that she was a woman of bad character, and would not appear as a witness unless she was paid, whereupon Burroughs, like an honest man, declined to summon her. He, supposing her testimony to be important in the case, wanted to summon her for the United States; but hearing she was a corrupt woman, he refused to have anything to say or do with her. It is said by gentlemen that they wanted her here, and that her testimony was very material to their case. Why didn't they summon her? They had the right, and could have got her here. Or, if they did not want her here, why did they not have her deposition taken, a privilege, strange as it may seem, granted to them by act of Congress, but not granted to us in criminal cases?

Again, they say they did not like his manner. Did you ever, gentlemen, observe a more solemn and impressive scene? There sat the murderess. Near her were her friends and companions. There stood the witness; his heart wrung with anguish, for his only brother had been cruelly murdered; the natural protector of his widow, and his orphan child. Here, by the table sat the ablest counsel in the country, eager to catch at every word he uttered for the purpose of assailing his testimony.

Judge Hughes here, by permission of the Court, asked Mr. Carrington to pause, while he read to him from the official report, the testimony of Dr. Burroughs relative to his interview with the policeman regarding Ellen Mills.

Mr. Carrington, resuming, said: Is not that exactly as I have stated it? Dr. Burroughs consults the officer as to whether he shall summon this woman or not. He discovers that she is a corrupt woman, and, like an honest man, he declines to have anything to do with her. But they say, gentlemen, that this minister of the Gospel is to be censured because he did not read a lecture to the detective and this prostitute, Ellen Mills. What does the Bible tell us to do in such cases? "Not to cast pearls before swine." Dr. Burroughs observed the Divine injunction. That seems to be his only fault.

But, gentlemen, I understand the object of this assault, and I think you must perceive it. These gentlemen know that they cannot injure Dr. Burroughs, either in the estimation of the public or in your estimation; but they desire to divert me from the prosecution of Mary Harris to his defence—to divert your attention from the murderess to the brother of the deceased; but I am too old a war-horse to be caught in that way.

What is the rule of law, gentlemen, on this point? There are three ways of contradicting a witness: first, by assailing his reputation for veracity; and why didn't they attempt that? They dared not do it, for the reason that he stood too high. He told them who he was, where he could be found, and yet not a witness, male or female, with the host of friends that this beautiful murderess has, could be found to assail his reputation for veracity.

The second mode of contradicting a witness is by showing that he has made different statements at different times in regard to the same transaction. Was not the statement of Dr. Burroughs clear, consistent, honest? He would say now what he said yesterday, or would say to-morrow.

The third mode is by proving a different state of facts by another witness. What witness contradicts him?

The District-Attorney here turned toward Miss Louisa Devlin, paused for a moment, and then said:

Yes, Louisa Devlin! And how does she contradict him? Why, in regard to an immaterial fact. And will your Honor pardon me, for I do not wish to go against the instructions of the Court, is John C. Burroughs, the honest, Christian gentleman, to be denounced in court, and is my mouth to be sealed when they rely upon the testimony of this Louisa Devlin? Who is Louisa Devlin? When asked about her business, her color would come and go. By her own admission she went to an assignation-house on Quincy-street on a fool's errand.

Mr. Bradley—I must interrupt counsel there. Louisa Devlin never went to that house.

Mr. Carrington—Jane Devlin, then, did; and they acted together in this dirty business. Wife, indeed—that name is sacred as Heaven itself. What sort of a wife would that woman or any of her associates make? Her kisses would blister on the lips of an honest man. I wonder if any man ever called her a ducky, [laughter,] a darling, a rosebud, or a sugar-plum. [Renewed laughter.] Would it have given her "paroxysmal insanity?" [Great laughter.] I have no doubt it would have excited her, for, judging from her looks, she ain't used to it. [Renewed laughter.] And this is the woman upon whom they rely to contradict the Christian gentleman. She is, indeed, *Iago* in this bloody tragedy, for Mr. Bradley told you, in his opening address, that this was the old story of *Othello*.

In referring to the absurdity of the defence, and the evil consequences of acquitting the prisoner, Mr. Carrington said:

If you, gentlemen of the jury, should enter upon the records of this Court this libel against the laws and religion of my country, it will be against my earnest and solemn protest. When you, by such an absurd verdict, give license to murder, crime and blood, no man or woman in this community shall say it was my fault. Courage, gentlemen of the jury; you know what your duty is; discharge it like men. You know that Mary Harris is a murderess, and has insulted every virtuous woman in the City of Washington, and dishonored the name of "American lady."

Mr. Carrington, in referring, in another portion of his speech, to the causes which actuated the accused to commit the homicide, said: It was hatred and jealousy, for she told her lawyer that her love had turned to hatred; and, gentlemen, it was money. She did not want money, but Louisa Devlin did. I say, notwithstanding the eulogium pronounced upon her, that she is a woman without delicacy, without refinement, and without sensibility; for during this trial she has sat here giggling, while her friend was on trial for her life, as though she were in Quincy-street, Chicago, at the house of Ellen Mills.

Mr. Bradley—May it please your Honor, I denounce such an accusation in the strongest terms that man can. There has not been one word of reproach cast upon Miss Devlin from the beginning to the end of this trial, and I do say that no gentleman would use such language toward a woman.

The District-Attorney—I shall not be provoked, if the gentleman's object is to insult me, into any impropriety. I have only discharged my duty as in my humble judgment seemed proper. I might make the same remark in regard to the attack on Dr. Burroughs.

Mr. Bradley—The man who denounces this woman without the evidence in the case warranting it, trespasses beyond the license of counsel, and abuses the character of a gentleman.

The District Attorney—All I have to say is that I return the insult.

Mr. Bradley—You can return the insult as much as you please.

The Court—Mr. Carrington, the Court will not permit you to go on without expressing a strong condemnation of language of that kind, which it thinks entirely without foundation in the evidence.

Mr. Bradley—(To the Court)—Thank you.

The District Attorney—Will your Honor be kind enough to make some remark of that description in regard to the attack upon Dr. Burroughs?

The Court—That occasion has passed. I understood the attack upon Dr. Burroughs to be confined to the character of his evidence, compared with itself, and compared with the evidence of other witnesses. I thought that it was a pretty severe investigation, to be sure; but then it was not a mere calling of names and denunciation without evidence to support it of some kind, whether sufficient or not. I do think that this denunciation upon the Misses Devlin's moral reputation, outside entirely of the evidence in the case, ought not to have been made, and is deserving of the strongest and severest censure which the Court can declare. I had hoped, Mr. Carrington, you would not go beyond what you knew, and especially in regard to a female witness, who is here, to all appearances, without a protector.

Mr. Bradley—And who challenges the closest investigation as to her character, and I speak with the authority of gentlemen of the highest reputation in this country.

The Court—I do not wish to prejudice the case at all by what I have said, either one way or the other, and I hope the jury will not so regard it.

The District Attorney—I thought I was entirely justified by the evidence. I may be wrong, but I think my attack is not half so severe as that made upon Dr. Burroughs.

The Court—You must not retaliate upon the Misses Devlin.

Mr. Bradley—This witness in introduced under my protection. I am responsible for introducing her as a lady of reputation and character; and I regard the attack upon her as an attack upon me. I know her from the reputation of men of the highest character in this country. I refer to Mr. Armstrong, of Baltimore, and to Mr. Shoemaker, of Adams' Express Company, and others.

The District Attorney—I refer to the whole city of Chicago in regard to Rev. Dr. Burroughs. When he is denounced I thought it was my duty to expose properly the testimony of the Misses Devlin. The Judge thinks I have gone too far, and so does Mr. Bradley. I will say, gentlemen, that it is not material to this case whether you believe either of the Misses Devlin or Dr. Burroughs, or discard both of them.

Mr. Carrington then proceeded to discuss the third proposition.

At the close of the argument mutual explanations and apologies followed on the part of Mr. Carrington and Mr. Bradley.

The Infant's Friend.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest health and comfort to mother and child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Offices, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Save your Children from the too often fatal effects of Summer Complaint or Cholera Infantum, by administering in time, Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. No better or surer remedy can be found for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps or Cholera, being quick safe and certain in its action, affording immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists.

Dyspepsia Strikes at the Heart.—Half the fatal heart diseases are caused by indigestion. Now, mark, BIOKRENE is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the stomach. It relieves the worst cases of dyspepsia in one week. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; *strengthens* and *promotes* the growth of the *weakest hair;* stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; *the best hair-dressing ever offered to the public;* it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.—Twenty-five years of constant use has convinced everybody who has tried it that this salve is the very best. Cures Burns, Piles, Corns, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Sores and Sprains, when all other remedies have failed. Try a 25-cent box. Buy the genuine. New private black stamp. Signature, H. DALLEY, in white, on the end. Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Baiche's Mandoline for the Hair Unequaled. Free from lead or sulphur. Bottle not concealed by the label.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Retail Agent.
HOWARD, SANGER & CO., Wholesale Agent.

Second-hand Safes,

In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Invisibly Connected without Damage.—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room. What a comfort. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company, Elias HOWE, JR., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

HAYDOCK—NOYES.—In this city, on Thursday, July 20, EDWARD M. HAYDOCK, of Brooklyn, and KATE J. NOYES, of New-York. No cards.

WAUGH—POLLOCK.—In this city, on Friday evening, by Rev. G. Campbell, Mr. JOSEPH WAUGH and Miss MARTHA G. POLLOCK, both of this city.

DIED.

AVERY.—At Newburgh, on Wednesday, July 19, GEORGE HEARD, son of John H. and Susan F. Avery, aged 8 months.

☞ Boston and St. Louis papers please copy.

BILLING.—On Saturday, July 22, at 12 o'clock A. M., after a long and painful illness, at No. 397 East 23d-st., ISABELLA R. HENDERSON, beloved wife of Adolphus Billing, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Dr. McElroy's Church, 14th-st. and 6th-av., this day, (Monday,) July 24, at 2 o'clock.

BRADY.—On Sunday, July 23, of scarlet fever, CADDIE LEFFINGWELL, youngest child of O. G. and Esther A. Brady, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Her remains will be taken to Chappaqua, N. Y., for interment.

CROLY.—On Friday, July 21, of cholera infantum, VIDA, daughter of David G. and Jennie C. Croly, aged 9 weeks and 5 days.

CURTISS.—At Albany, on Monday, July 17, NORMAN S. CURTISS, Jr., infant son of Norman S. and Susie J. Curtiss.

☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

FERRIER.—At Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday, July 20, THOMAS, second son of Thomas and Mary Ferrier, late of New-York, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family, together with the faculty and class of 1863, New-York Free Academy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Paul Grout, Esq., No. 6 Gilford-place, East 45th-st., on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUNTER.—On Friday, July 21, after a short illness, JOHN HUNTER, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 70th-st. and 11th-av.

JAMES.—At Riverdale, on the Hudson, on Saturday evening, July 22, FRANCES HARRIMAN, infant daughter of John B. and Fannie H. James.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, from the residence of her parents, at Riverdale, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

KEENE.—At Staten Island, on Saturday, July 22, BENJAMIN S. KEENE, son of the late Col. J. Wallace Keene, of Louisiana.

Funeral service will take place at St. John's Church, Clifton, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MCMILLEN.—On Sunday morning, July 23, at his residence in Lafayette, N. J., J. W. MCMILLEN, Esq., late of the United States Treasury Department, aged 44 years, 6 months and 26 days.

His remains will be taken to Wooster, Ohio, for interment.

PARK.—At White Plains, on Sunday morning, July 23, CHARLES LATHROP, infant son of Rufus and Harriet H. Park, aged 2 months and 24 days.

PHILLIPS.—At Chicago, on Wednesday, July 19, after a lingering illness, JAMES A. PHILLIPS, formerly of this city, aged 46 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 46 West 39th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

PITBLADDO.—On Sunday, July 23, WILLIAM, eldest son of Thomas and Josephine Pitbladdo, aged 8 years, 7 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 36 17th-st., on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

POILLON.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, July 21, PETER POILLON, Jr., in the 56th year of his age.

Carriages will be in attendance at Hudson River Railroad depot, 30th-st., at 2 P. M., Monday, 24th inst. Services at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., at 2½ P. M.

PENFIELD.—On Saturday morning, July 22, ALEXANDER LOCK, youngest son of Josiah and Ellen L. Penfield, aged 1 year, 6 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his father, Willoughby-av., between Throop and Yates avs., this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rye for interment.

QUEALE.—On Saturday, July 22, at the residence of her mother, North 6th-st., Williamsburgh, ANN JANE, the beloved and only daughter of Mrs. Jane and the late John Queale, aged 24 years.

Funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this day, (Monday,) July 24, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 28th-st. and 9th-av., New-York, at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

QUINBY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 22, after a short illness, DANIEL F. QUINBY, in the 59th year of his age.

The funeral service will be held at the Brick Church, Parsippany, Morris County, N. J., on Monday, July 24, at 12 M.

New-Jersey papers please copy.

REED.—On Saturday, July 22, of marasmus, ADDISON WM., only child of Edwin L. and Mary C. Reed, aged 8 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 45 Greenwich-av., on Monday, July 24, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

RIKER.—On Friday, July 21, MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late John L. Riker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the family residence, at Bowery Bay, L. I., on Monday, July 24, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Union-square, from 1 to 1½ o'clock

SMITH.—On Sunday, of consumption, JOHN SMITH, son of the late Wallace Smith.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 289 Madison-st.

TROTT.—On Sunday, July 23, JANE M., eldest daughter of Elizabeth and the late W. H. Trott.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 357 East 49th-st., on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

TROTTER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, July 23, Mrs. SUSANNAH TROTTER, relict of the late Charles Trotter, of London, England, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Knight, corner of Classon-av. and Quincy-st., Brooklyn.

WALKER.—On Saturday, July 22, SAMUEL G. WALKER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from St. George's Church, Rutherford-place, East 16th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR AUGUST—Now ready.—Heads—Good and Bad; Our Leading Generals—Wm. T. Sherman; Energy and Perseverance; Sir William Hamilton on Phrenology; Education as it should be; Marriages of Consanguinity; Little Folks; Hints on Dress; Cheerful Christians; Arts of Beauty; Hints for Wives; Love of Home; Our Girls; Selecting Companions; Betrayed; A Frenchman on the English; Henry C. Carey; Herbert Spencer, his Life, Character and Works; The Shakers; Poor Relations; Mrs. Sigourney; Nathaniel Marsh; Bowen Mill; Naval Architecture; 24 illustrations, first post, 20 cents, six months, $1, or a year $2. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL."

PHILOSOPHY OF SACRED HISTORY CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO HUMAN ALIMENT. By SYLVESTER GRAHAM. $3 50.
THE SCIENCE OF HUMAN LIFE. Same. $3 50.
NATURAL LAWS OF MAN. By Dr. SPURZHEIM. $1.
NEW LIBRARY OF MESMERISM. In 2 vols. $4.
EDUCATION. Complete. One large vol. $4.
WORKS ON TOBACCO, SHOWING ITS EFFECTS ON BODY AND MIND. How to overcome the habit. $1.
THE NEW HYDROPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN. Illustrated. A ready prescriber and hygienic adviser. $4.
HEREDITARY DESCENT; Its Laws and Facts, Applied to Human Improvement. $1 50.
Sent by return mail, prepaid, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

ARTS OF BEAUTY.—HINTS FOR WIVES and Husbands, too; Literary Managers; Love of Home; Our Girls; Selecting Companions; Betrayed; A Romantic Match; Mrs. Sigourney; Sketch, with portrait, in August number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents. Newsmen have it. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

GEN. SHERMAN.—HIS PORTRAIT, CHARacter and biography given in August number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Also, "Extermination;" Is War Justifiable? Inside View of an Ocean Steamer, and much other matter, 20 cents. Newsmen have it.

HUMAN HEADS.—GOOD HEADS WITH BAD characters, and bad heads with good characters—How is it? See AUGUST Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 20 cents. Newsmen have it.

CELIBACY.—TESTIMONY OF A SHAKER lady. What she says of life among the Shakers, in August number PHRENOLOGICAL JOULNAL. 20 cents. Newsmen have it.

HERBERT SPENCER—HIS LIFE, CHARacter and works, with portrait and biography; HENRY C. CARY, who he is and what he has done, with likeness, in August number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only 20 cents. Newsmen have it.

PERSONAL.

IF MRS. CURTIS, FORMERLY OF NO. 41 West 16th-st., will send her present address to Wm. Henry Arnoux, No. 150 Nassau-st., she will oblige
THOMAS A. P. HORTON.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST., July 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual List of Taxes assessed on licenses, incomes, &c., for the year ending May 1, 1865, in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law, as amended March 3, 1865, has been returned to me by the assessor of the district, and that the said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

These taxes are payable within ten days from the date of this notice; and all persons neglecting to pay within this time will be liable to the penalties provided by law.

Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.

Immediate and certain cure—HEGEMAN'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, used with uniform success since the cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., New-York.

BUTTONS! BUTTONS!! BUTTONS!!!
FRENCH SELF-FASTENING BUTTONS, PUT ON and taken off in a moment by any one without sewing, eyelet, screw, rivet or cut in the cloth. For sale at retail at P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S No. 3 Park-Row and No. 397 Broadway. Call and examine.

CATARRH.
GREATEST REMEDIAL OF THE AGE.
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., having discovered the origin of this direful disease, and the only positive remedy therefor, will mail his treatise to applicants who send ten cents and stamp.

GET OFF THE TRACK—FOR SALE—A new invention applied to any size truck or cart to enable it to get off the track easy. Patent applied for. Will trade for horses, wagons, &c. Model can be seen at Richardson's Lunch Room, No. 100 William-st., near John, on Monday, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

NOTICE.—MARSH'S TRUSS OFFICE, FORMERly on the corner of Broadway and Ann-st., (Museum Building,) will reopen in a few days, in their new and magnificent store No. 542 Broadway. Address at present, MARSH BROS., No. 42 Ann-st., third floor.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 36 Madison-st.

THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA.—A gentleman who has just returned from a trip of eighty miles up the country reports the crops suffering greatly from the drouth and intensity of the heat. Fine fields of corn are absolutely wilting up, and but few of the agriculturists entertain hopes of making a full crop. It is not a little singular that while we have been favored with such heavy rains within the past month, the parts through which he traveled have not been visited with so much as a shower. Notwithstanding this manifest deterioration in the agricultural interests of the country, however, we trust that the complaints of the farmers may soon be silenced by "falling weather," inasmuch as the corn has certainly not been so injured as to be beyond the benefits that would be derived therefrom.

Many of the freedmen remain with their former masters, but many complaints may be heard of their indisposition to work.

Educational affairs, as high up as he went, are in a pitiable condition. The difficulty of procuring competent teachers precludes the possibility of mental advancement, while the destruction of churches places religious interest at the lowest possible ebb.

The completion of the Central Railroad is awaited everywhere with the greatest solicitude. Beyond all doubt it will be a godsend to our country people.—*Savannah Herald, July* 13.

TRAGEDY AT MOCKSVILLE, N. C.—A late copy of the Salisbury *Banner* says: "Miss TEMPLE NEELY, the young lady accused of killing the negro woman near Mocksville, is at the residence of Mr. T. J. FOSTER, in this city, under guard. We learn that the act was perfectly justifiable, as all who are acquainted with Miss NEELY will very readily believe. The negro woman had assaulted her mother, and was beating her, when, alarmed by her cries, Miss NEELY ran to her rescue, and shot the negro through the heart with a revolver, of the kind known as a lady's pocket pistol. Her friends and those conversant with the circumstances have no doubt that in the coming investigation, the propriety of her conduct will be made clear. A preliminary investigation simply was held yesterday before Col. FARLEIGH."

A subsequent issue gives the present termination of the affair as follows:

"Miss TEMPIE NEELY has been bailed at $20,000, and her mother at $5,000, to appear when summoned for trial. In the preliminary investigation it was apparent that Miss TEMPIE, in killing the negro woman, acted upon the best impulse that could possibly animate the human heart—that of a child defending her gray-haired parent from injury and bodily harm. They left for their home yesterday morning, accompanied with the sympathy and good wishes of our citizens and soldiery."—*Raleigh Standard.*

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have ll all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,
Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.
WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.
The Sinking Fund Commissioners propose to redeem at par, with accrued interest, $200,000 of Kentucky State Bonds, falling due July 1, 1868. Those first presented at Bank of America will be redeemed.
M. C. JOHNSON,
JULY 21, 1865. Agent of Sink. Fund Com.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.
From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,754 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Miln,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sixth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of FIFTEEN DAYS, (SUNDAYS excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 181 West 14th-st., (over the New-York County Bank) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. And immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit: on the 25th day of July, 1865, and for four days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors. The lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, yachts, silver plate and other enumerated articles for the year ending May 1, 1866; and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864. All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.
THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, July 17, 1865.
THE STISSING BANK (PINE PLAINS) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the American National Bank, of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Metropolitan Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PETROLEUM CAPITALISTS—We have leased, for oil and mineral purposes, 30,000 acres of land, on Cumberland River and its tributaries, lying in Jackson and Overton counties, Tenn., which lands present a fine field of operations for practical oil and mineral developing capacities. We are desirous of forming an association with a company of such gentlemen for the purpose of developing a part or all of these lands upon fair and equal terms. Parties wishing further information, or desiring to enter into such an arrangement, will please correspond with C. L. HILL,
GLASGOW, Ky. W. H. BOTTS.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating bonds and coupons of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company numbered as follows: 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 1,147, 1,148, 1,430, 1,431, 1,833, the same having been stolen in June, 1864, from a correspondent of the undersigned. A reward will be paid for their return to WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

Also, of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, due February, 1863, numbered as follows: 386, 495, 496, 498. Also, of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, Goshen Branch, 1,349.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, July 17, 1865.
MERCHANTS OR OTHER PERSONS having cause of complaint against any officer connected with this department, for overcharge or storage, lighterage, cartage, or any official misconduct, are respectfully requested to report the same to the undersigned. S. DRAPER, Collector.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.
A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.
By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

HARTFORD BUSINESS PAPER AND Hartford Stocks bought at current rates. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment less ⅛, by
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn.
REFER TO
KETCHUM, SON & CO. Washington Bank, Boston.
FISK & HATCH, New-York. Hartford Bank, Hartford.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED and notified against receiving or negotiating the following checks, drawn by me on the National Park Bank, both payable to order of blank, dated July 21: One of $1,000; one of $200; as the same were obtained by gross fraud, are worthless, and never legally left my possession.
CHARLES ADAMS, Hoffman House.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable 1st August next, free of government tax. JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38. WALL-ST

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD COMPANY—Overdue coupons and bonds bought.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1865	1,503,373 99
LIABILITIES	40,084 00

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of
FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 20th September to policy-holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled. Also, a Cash Dividend for the payment in full of the scrip issued in 1859, with SIX PER CENT. interest thereon, payable August 10.

Also, a Cash Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip for the years 1860, '61, '62, '63 and '64, payable on the 20th day of September. Scrip Transfer Books to be closed from the 1st to the 20th September.

Also, a Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1865.
TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 21st day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILWAY COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, July 15, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three Per Cent., free of government tax, has been declared by this company, payable on the 1st of August next, at the office of the company, or by drafts on New-York, at the option of the stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant till Aug. 2. By order of the board. ED. KING, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., less the government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the guaranteed stock of this company. The transfer books for the guaranteed stock will be closed on the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 2d proximo at 10 A. M.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 347 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.
J. B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL COMPANY OF CHERRY RUN, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on their Capital Stock per month. Payable on Friday, August 4. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st July to 4th of August.
E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable Aug. 1, and the government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st of July inclusive. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 15th instant.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—JULY 19, POLICE SHIELD NO. 1,693. THE finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at First District Police Court, or with Inspector Carpenter. No. 300 Mulberry-st. J. HODGSON.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.
Sealed proposals, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 24th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

3,000 barrels NEW MESS, or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,250 pounds of first quality smoked BEEF TONGUES.

3,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN-MEAL, one-fourth white, and three-fourths yellow; sample of package to accompany proposals.

164,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

500,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:
1st. In original packages.
2d. In barrels: to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.
Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

35,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength; the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce Troy; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

100,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

The goods are to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES—FORAGE.
OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.
Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., for supplying EAR CORN for the use of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, to be delivered at any pier on the North River, in New-York City, to be designated from time to time by the undersigned, and in such quantities as may be required, not exceeding One Thousand Bushels per week, from the 27th of July, 1865, to the 30th of September, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on THURSDAY of each week, on his application at this office, of the quantity required to be delivered during the following week.

It must be good, sound and well-cured ear corn, put up in sacks containing two bushels each, sixty pounds to the bushel—the contractor to furnish the sack (without extra charge)—and subject to a rigid inspection, and reweighed by some competent person appointed on the part of the government. The weighing to be at the expense of the contractor. Each proposal to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A—— B——, of the city (or town) of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at any designated pier on the North River, in New-York City, such a quantity of ear corn, not exceeding one thousand bushels per week, of the kind, quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— dollars and —— cents per hundred pounds. —— ——."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby agree that, should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled. —— ——."

Payment will be made monthly, or as soon as funds are received, *in such funds as may be furnished* by the government for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Corn." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory.
A. L. CARLTON, Capt. and C. S. V.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron Pipes," with name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for furnishing
7,300 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 20 inches diameter;
5,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 12 inches diameter;
18,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 6 inches diameter;
3,000 feet cast-iron water-pipe, 4 inches diameter,
and 32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.
The specifications (which will be ready on Wednesday, 19th inst.) and blank forms for the bids, can be obtained at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Rotunda, City Hall Park, July 17, 1865.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz.:
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—1 lot, 100 each.

These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named, respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work, the name of bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, July 28, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, viz: sewers in Eighty-third-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues; Oak-street, between Oliver and James streets; Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue; Monroe-street, between Montgomery and Jackson streets; Orchard-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson streets, and the Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets; also, for pavements in Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and street west side of Grammercy-park; Fifty-ninth-street from Second to Third-avenue; Forty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repavement of parts of streets intersecting therewith. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
July 18, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—REPAIRS TO STREET PAVEMENTS.—Sealed proposals, endorsed with title of work, name of bidder, and date of offering, will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 27, 1865, for repairing and keeping in repair during the period commencing Aug. 1 and ending Dec. 31, 1865, all paved avenues, streets, squares and thoroughfares in the city of New-York, excepting so much of Broadway as is now paved with the Russ pavement.

Bids must be in the form prescribed by this board. Blanks for this purpose and specifications and forms of the proposed agreement will be furnished at this office.
JULY 17, 1865. THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.
THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—THE subscriber is prepared to receive proposals for the construction of a church for St. Michael's Parish, Geneseo. The plans and specifications may be seen at the rectory, or will be sent by express to any responsible builder. Proposals will be received until the 20th of August next. Contractors are to include the material of the old church in their proposals. CRAIG W. WADSWORTH, Chairman Building Committee.
GENESEO, July 18, 1865.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of the authority vested in me by sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, I will offer for sale, in front of the Market-house, in the City of Jacksonville, at public outcry, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, the following property, to wit:

The east half of lot number five (5) in square number fifty-two, (52,) as the same is known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, in the State of Florida—said property having been condemned under the Act of Congress approved August 6, 1861—late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also two lots or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Duval, in said State, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the River St. Johns, in a line with lands of Elizabeth Hendricks, wife of Wm. J. Hendricks, on the south side of said river and nearly opposite to the City of Jacksonville, running from said stake south, ten degrees east along said Hendricks' line, crossing the creek to the opposite side of the same, to a corner; thence along the east bank of said creek, by the several courses of the same, in a northeasterly direction, and along the cove at the mouth of said creek to a corner on the bank of said river; and thence along the said river and across said cove to the place of beginning, containing four or five acres, more or less. Also that other lot of land adjacent to the foregoing and lying on the side of said river, nearly opposite the City of Jacksonville, in said State of Florida, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the bank of said river a few rods west of a cove, and on the line dividing land of Floyd and the land of Wm. J. and Elizabeth A. Hendricks, and runs thence in a westerly course along said river about fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence south ten degrees east, crossing the same creek, fifteen and twenty-one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.

Also, all that tract of land in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, on the south side of the River St. Johns, known as a tract of land formerly owned by David Scurry, adjoining lands of Wm. J. Hendricks, Cowford tract, containing seventy acres, more or less; bounded on the north by said river, on the east by lands of Francis S. Hudnall, on the south by public lands and west by lands of Wm. J. Hendricks aforesaid. Also, lot number four, in square number two, in the City of Jacksonville, bounded on the north by Forsyth-st., on the east by lot number five, on the south by lot number one, all in the aforesaid square, and on the west by Newnan-st., condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, lot number two, in square number five, in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Benjamin A. Putnam.

Also, all those lots or parcels of land, known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, as lots number four and five, (4 and 5,) in square forty-seven, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval, and State of Florida, aforesaid, north of the Magnolia House, once owned by A. Coy; west by lands of one Dupray, being a corner lot, bounded on the west by Ocean-st., and north by the Jacksonville and Alligator's Plank-road.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Jacksonville, aforesaid, known and described upon the plan or plat of said city, as water lot number thirty-three, (33,) measuring from east to west, one hundred and five feet, and embracing all the marginal depth from Bay-st. to the St. Johns River, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John W. Brady.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, known as the east half of lot number five, in square number fifty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Duval and State of Florida, adjoining the saw-mill lot owned by Fairbanks & Company, on the west and north, situated on the point of land near the junction of McCoy's Creek with the St. Johns River, adjoining the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the bank of said river, at low water mark, at the southwest corner of the saw-mill lot aforesaid; running thence along the shore of said river, about four chains, to a point due south from a squared piece stake on the bank thereof; thence, north to said post or stake, continuing the same course along a line of marked trees, about eight chains and fifty links, to the edge of the marsh of McCoy's Creek to an oak, marked; thence on the same course, through the marsh, to McCoy's Creek; thence, down the same to the line between the lands of J. Winter and T. O. Holmes, or Reed & Holmes, about two hundred and sixty-five feet, to the north line of the aforesaid mill lot; thence, westerly along said north line, about two hundred feet, to the northwest corner thereof; thence south, along the west line of said mill lot to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-four one-hundredths.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Duval, on the north side of the River St. Johns, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded northerly by line of Saw Mill lot, on the southeast by the River St. Johns, and extending two hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet in depth back from the river, and known as the Florida Mill property.

Also, all that lot of land situated in the county aforesaid, above the Town of Jacksonville, on the St. Johns River, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded southerly by the River St. Johns, westwardly by a lot conveyed by T. O. Holmes to Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and by said Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and J. Thompson and wife to Burr, Ambler, Bronson and Fairbanks, thence eastwardly along the paling fence, north by a continuation of the northerly line of said lot conveyed to said Willey, being about one hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet deep. Also, the small gore of land in the rear of said lot above described and bounded as follows, to wit: Eastwardly by a continuation of the easterly line of said above-described lot, until said line strikes the easterly line of Mr. Winter's land, thence westwardly by said Winter's estate line, and southerly by said lot lastly hereinbefore described, together with all the rights of way.

Also, all the following described lots situate in the county aforesaid, being certain timber lands which were entered or purchased by the firm of George Burr & Co., or by their successors, Fairbanks & Co., to wit: The southwest quarter and south half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township four south, of range twenty-five east, containing two hundred and eighty-five eighty-one one-hundred acres, more or less. Also, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township four, range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and forty-two one-hundred acres. Also, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, township four, and range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and seventy-five one-hundred acres. Also, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section nine, township five, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty acres. Also, the north half of section twenty-nine, township four, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing three hundred and twenty-six and sixty-four one-hundred acres, condemned under the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of George R. and Samuel Fairbanks.

Also, all that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Duval and State of Florida, being a grant by the Spanish Government to one John Broward, on Aug. 24, 1816, containing sixteen thousand acres, more or less, situate in township one, (1,) range twenty-six north and east, and township one, (1,) range twenty-seven south and east. Also, all the right title and interest of John Broward in and to that tract of land situate in the county and State aforesaid, known by the name of Cedar Point, and granted heretofore by the Spanish Government to one William Fitzpatrick, deceased, containing five hundred acres, more or less, and situated on the inland passage between the Rivers Nassau and St. Johns. Also, the water lot number seven, containing one hundred and five (105) feet square, as the same is known and described on the map of the plan and plats of the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John Broward.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city as water lot number ten, in the said City of Jacksonville, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of William Ledwith.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, State of Florida, known and designated on the plans or plats of said City of Jacksonville, as water lot number seventeen (17,) condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Arthur M. Reed.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as water lot number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Thomas A. Holmes.

Also, that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city, as lot number one, in square number thirty-four, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Columbus and Merrietta Drew.

Also, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city as water lots numbers fourteen and fifteen, and east half of lot number two (2) in square number ten, (10,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Antonio A. Canova.

Also, all that certain piece or pacrel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number three, (3,) in square number four, (4,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John M. Pons.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number one, in square number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Michael and Mary S. Hearn.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city, as lots one and four, in square number six; also water lot number nine; condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862; late of the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known as a part of lot number four, (4,) in square number ten, (10,) the boundary of which, commencing at the corner of lots numbers four and five, on Forsyth-street, runs south on said line forty-five feet; thence west twenty feet; thence north forty-five feet to Forsyth-street; thence east on said street to the place of beginning; condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861; late of the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, bounded and described as follows, to wit.: Beginning at the mouth of Hogan's Creek, on the St. Johns River, running thence up said creek twenty chains, thence eastwardly twenty chains, thence southerly twenty chains, to the St. Johns River, and thence along the bank of said river to the mouth of said creek, on which is situated the "Eagle Mills,"—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861—late the estate of Joseph Finegan.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, and State of Florida, known and described as follows, to wit.: The west part of water lot number twenty-three, (23,) fronting seventy-five feet on Bay-street, and extending back to the River St. Johns,—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861,—late the estate of Cyrus Bisbee and Antonio A. Canova.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: called "Ortega" on the St. Johns River, late the residence and belonging to H. R. Sadler, deceased, on both sides of McGirth's Creek in said county, being a Spanish grant to John H. McIntosh, Senior, date February 27, 1804, containing four thousand acres, more or less. Also, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: Lot number one (1) and the west half of lot number two (2) in square number eleven (11) as the same are known and distinguished on the grounds, plans or plats of said city, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John T. and Marion H. Sanderson. JOSEPH REMINGTON,
U. S. Marshal, Northern District of Florida.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms 91 Liberty-st.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On THURSDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, a fine variety of best city make. Catalogues at sale.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865, at 1 o'clock P M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 2,000 BALES NEW-ORLEANS AND NORTH CAROLINA COTTON.

The above cotton has been sampled and classed by G. W. Amory, and may be seen by sample at the office of the auctioneers, two days before, and in bale at stores Nos. 54, 56 and 58 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and 15 State-st., New-York.

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.
There is on hand at this depot, for sale, about 18,000 of United States harness, consisting of
143 single sets of lead horse harness,
1,144 single sets of wheel horse harness,
9,360 single sets of lead mule harness,
5,411 single sets of wheel mule harness,
500 single sets of lead horse ambulance harne
1,427 single sets of wheel-horse ambulance harness

This harness has been used in the public service, is still servicable for road and farming purposes.

Sealed proposals are invited for its purchase, in lots o 100 sets and upwards.

Proposals must plainly state what kind of harness is bid for, whether wheel or lead, mule and horse; and for ambulance harness, whether wheel or lead.

Proposals are also invited for the purchase of several thousand worn saddles of various patterns, in lots of 100 and upward. Samples of harness and saddles can be seen at the Government Mill, in this city, on application to Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster, corner 22d and G sts.

Proposals for the purchase of this harness, &c., will be received at this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Harness," &c.

Payment, in government funds, must be made upon the acceptance of the proposal and prior to the delivery of the harness, &c.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all proposals which may be considered too low.

The sale of harness at public auction, advertised June 17, is discontinued.

The sale of wagons and mules is still going on, from day to day. Purchasers are invited to attend.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Quartermaster

SPECIAL SALE SERVICEABLE MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.
By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of brick merchants and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av and 33d-st.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.
By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:
GIESBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.
Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.
Will sell on
FRIDAY, AUG. 4, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
(By order of the Navy Department,)
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED VESSELS:
PRIZE SCHOONER SAVANNAH—56 feet long; breadth 17 ft. 3 in.; depth, 6 ft. 7 in.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FORT HENRY—151 ft. 4 in. long; breadth, 32 ft.; depth, 11 ft. 8 in.; diameter cylinder, 38 in.; 10 ft. stroke.
SCREW STEAMER VALLEY CITY—133 ft. long; 22 ft. 5 in. beam; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.; cylinder, 24 in.; 24 in. stroke.
SCREW STEAMER HONEYSUCKLE—Length, 122 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 21 ft. 8 in.; depth, 9 ft. 7 in.; cylinder, 30 in.; 30 in. stroke.
SCREW STEAMER R. R. CUYLER—Length, 233 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 34 ft. 6 in.; depth, 15 ft. 9 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; cylinder, 72 in.; 4 ft. stroke.
CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER ORVETTA—Length, 95 ft.; breadth, 27 ft. 2 in.; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.
CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SARAH BROWN—Length, 105 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 26 ft. 7 in.; depth, 9 ft. 1 in.
CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SAMUEL ROTAN—Length, 109 ft.; breadth, 28 ft. 3 in.; depth, 7 ft. 7 in.
TERMS.—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale; the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.
C. H. BELL, Commandant.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in this city, at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1865, a large quantity of condemned hospital furniture and bedding, consisting of

217 Bedside Tables,	276 Cots,
1,788 Tin Plates,	4?6 Husk Mattresses,
781 Tin Cups,	3,488 Blankets,
833 Wooden Buckets,	1,380 Bedsacks,
294 Leather Buckets,	900 Sheets,
182 Common Chairs,	5,000 Boxes,
107 Large Tin Boilers,	827 Flour Barrels,
2 Galvanized Ovens,	107,413 Bottles,
1,094 Iron Beadsteads,	991 Litters,

besides stoves, cauldrons, tin pans, coffee-pots, knives, forks, spoons, candlesticks, and a quantity of old lead, copper and tinware.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms cash, in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Purveyor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 15, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Hammond-street from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

For paving Barclay-street from College-place to West-street with trap-block.

For building a sewer and receiving-basins in Fiftieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

For building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hammond-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Barclay-street and to the extent of half the block on each side of the streets intersecting Barclay-street from the east side of College-place to and including east side of West-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues; also, the lot at the northeast corner, and the lot at the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 37 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, Board of Assessors.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid taxes, for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, together with the regular rents for Croton water, for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and to be continued from day to day, until the whole of said property shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily Transcript*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at the office of the New-York *Daily Transcript*, and at the Bureau of Arrears.—Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, New-York, May 26, 1865.

By order of the Comptroller.
JAMES J. GEMBLETON,
Acting Clerk of Arrears.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN,
No. 5 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1865.
ALL PARTIES OR PERSONS HAVING claims against the city, on account of expenses incurred in the celebration of the 4th day of July, 1865, are respectfully requested to present the same to the undersigned, on or before the 25th of July instant. By order of the Committee, OWEN CAVANAGH, Secretary,
Room No. 5 City Hall.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Five per Cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
T. B. TAPPEN, Water Registrar.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to he Clark estate. P. C. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper E. Corning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 9, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

COAL, TIMBER AND OIL LANDS.

FOR SALE, 1,800 acres of the finest COAL, TIMBER and OIL LANDS, situated in the great Phillipsburgh Coal Basin, in Centre County, Penn., and less than two miles from the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad. These lands are underlaid with heavy veins of the finest quality of a rich fatty bituminous coal, very superior for generating gas, coking and manufacturing oil, &c. A five feet vein is now opened on the tract.

The White Pine on this tract is estimated at from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000, and the Hemlock at 7,000,000 feet; the former netting $10 per 1,000 feet profit—the lumber alone thus paying much more than the cost of the property. The improvements consist of a large new two-story steam saw-mill, capable of cutting from two to three million feet annually; one lathe, three shingle mills, all in operation, and in complete order, together with three new houses, all put up at a cost of from $15,000 to $18,000.

An Oil Company has been formed, who have their engine on the ground, a derrick up, and are ready for immediate operations; all within sight of these lands. Numerous oil springs abound in this basin, and paying wells are located in the same geological range.

For a circular, please address,

D. S. CADWALLADER,
No. 108 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—20 COTtages for sale, at $1,100 to $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings, at $2,500 to $8,500; 1,000 lots at Ridgewood and East New-York, at $150 to $350. Buildings erected for purchasers. Above property beautifully located near three city railroads, and is rapidly improving in value. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for a residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st., near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, HACKENsack, N. J., 11 miles by rail from foot of Chambers-street, several cottages, with about three acres of ground. Also, fine building sites; good society, schools, and a healthy location. Apply to P. E. ROBERT, No. 42 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT PLACE, WITHIN ONE hour of New-York, abounding with fruit. Beautiful property, 50 acres, on Raritan River. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A LEASE FOR FOUR YEARS; house and lot No. 164 Bowery; an excellent location for a dry good store. Apply at No. 164 Bowery.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FIVE NEW STABLES (JUST FINISHING.) TO LET—In a good locality; room for from 3 to 6 horses each. Apply to J. S. WOODWARD, No. 93 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMily, the second floor of a house in a pleasant part of the Seventh Ward; three rooms; gas, baths, hot and cold water. Address H. A. BROWN, No. 427 Broome-st.

TO LET—NO. 33 WEST 44TH-ST—FOUR-STORY house with 33 rooms; suitable for a boarding-house. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, No. 44 West 21st-st.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A FAMily of four persons, (no children,) the first or second floors of a house with all modern improvements, unfurnished and without board, from Nov. 1 to March 1. Location between Lexington and 5th avs., and 27th and 42d sts. Address H., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH to rent a small cottage house, with modern improvements, fruit, &c., within thirty (30) miles of New-York. Address H. B. A., Box No. 3,302 New-York Post-office.

5TH-AV., BELOW 40TH-ST.—WANTED—A house in fee or leasehold, as above; all cash paid, if desired. M. S., Box No. 2,794 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE PARLOR FLOOR OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE can be had, furnished or unfurnished, by a gentleman and wife, willing to pay liberally for spacious rooms and a private table. Address Y. E. Y., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SELECT FAMILY BOARD—CLAVERACK, N. Y., four miles from Hudson by cars, and connecting there with day and night boats and trains from New-York, and with Harlem Railroad from East. Plenty of well-furnished rooms. Assembly room 50 by 80 feet; yard of several acres, with shaded lawns and gravelled campus. No healthier location or more perfect country life. Finest rambles and excursions to Mountain House, Columbia Springs, Bash Bish, &c. Transient boarders received. Address Prof. S. T. FROST.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BRIGHTON HOUSE,
PERTH AMBOY, NEW-JERSEY,

THIS HOTEL presents advantages for the accommodation of families unsurpassed in the vicinity of New-York. It is situated on an eminence and commands an uninterrupted view of the surrounding country for a distance of 10 miles, and of the bay as far out as Sandy Hook. The air is salubrious, and parties can enjoy a cool breeze from the ocean the hottest day in Summer. The rooms are large and airy, grounds extensive and well shaded; good drives, ample stable accommodations; salt water bathing, boating and fishing; bowling and billiard saloons, together with all the appointments of a first-class house. It is distant from New-York 1¼ hours by the New-Jersey and the Staten Island Railroads. It is accessible also by two lines of steamboats daily—the *Richard Stockton* at 6 A. M., and *Magenta* at 3 P. M. There are five trains before 9 A. M., by which business men may reach New-York. *No musquitoes.*

JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN HOUSE—LAKE MOHEGAN. Four miles from Peekskill; fourteen passenger trains per day. The above house is now open. Reference A. Allen, Esq., No. 43 Park-place, New-York. Address G. H. WINES, Box No. 223 Peekskill Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars address G. W. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-DISposed, willing and obliging woman, in city or country; is a good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; would do laundry and chamberwork, or general work. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED servants, situations; one as cook, the other as waitress; both are thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objections to the country; wages $12. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to leave the city a short distance; has five years' city reference. Call at No. 425 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the baker's store.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with four years' city reference, a situation in the city or country, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; wages $9. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, TIDY woman, with excellent city references, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular laundress; does up linens in style, fluting and finery; wages $10. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; understands her business; has good reference. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st.

WANTED—LEGAL REPORTORIAL, OR OTHer copying, by a young lady who has had considerable experience in this business. Address O., Box No. 6,707 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable Protestant, north of Ireland woman, as chambermaid and fine laundress, or as seamstress; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as chambermaid in a private family, or to take care of children. Apply at No. 26 Vestry-st., corner of Hudson.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for city or country, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, housekeepers, small girls, coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, farm hands, gardeners, boys, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, German, thoroughly conversant with all the various branches of his profession; several years' experience in this country; and will accept none but a first-class situation, where his abilities would be duly appreciated; best of references. Address H. L., care of Henderson & Fleming, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife, without family; the man a practical gardener or coachman; and rstands both perfec ly; the woman is an excellent hand over milk and butter and is an excellent laundress; the best of reference; can take charge of any gentleman's place; a lodge preferred. Address N. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man (American) without incumbrance, as gardener and coachman, who understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses and grapery, &c., &c.; has been brought up to the business; good reference will be given. Address, for two days, GARDENER, Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; the best of city references given. Can be seen for two days at Madden's harness-store, No. 956 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow, if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, Protestant, a situation in a retail grocery; has had four years' experience in the old country; is well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, thoroughly acquainted with driving and the care of horses; has satisfactory references; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SINgle man as coachman; no objection to country or city; has good references from his last place. Address JAMES, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER YOUNG man, as coachman; understands the business in all its branches; no objection to the country or city. Address O. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, with one child; the man understands farming and the wife understands milk and butter. Address C, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PERSON WHO IS ACCUSTomed to attend and drive horses, a place as coachman for a gentleman. Inquire in the Scandinavian Society, No. 229 Bowery, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, or to take charge of small place here; will be a competent person. Address T. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a first-class man; is an excellent four in hand driver. Call on or address P. R., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man, aged 31; has good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; best of city reference. Apply at 69 Mott-st.

A GENTLEMAN, AN OLD CITIZEN OF respectability, offers to guard the residence of any family going into the country, by giving it his personal attention both night and day; satisfactory references. Address A. B., Box 215 *Times* Office.

$25 WILL BE PAID TO A PERSON WHO assists a young man now discharged from the army, to find any employment at one of our principal theatres. Shakespearian Dramas—Hamlet, Richard III., etc. Address B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER for a retail and wholesale establishment. None but those competent and who bring the highest references need apply to Box No. 3,819 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING house, a young man acquainted with the business, to act as receiving and stock clerk. Address Box No. 1,455 Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MINING engineer, a position as superintendent of large mining works (gold, iron or coal.) Address Box No. 2,176 Post-office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A GOOD writer, quick and correct at figures. Address, stating particulars, J. H., Box No. 2,095 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, A first-class entry clerk. Apply, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,572 Post-office.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.—WANTED, immediately, a good steady workman, to make and repair nautical and mathematical instruments, to whom a permanent situation can be given. Apply at the chronometer manufactory of DILLON & TUTTLE.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

DRY GOODS

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Will offer on THURSDAY, July 20, a fresh assortment of
NEWPORT BATHING SUITS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
made from Fancy flannels, and will take orders to make
CHILDREN'S BATHING DRESSES,
in any style desired. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

SUMMER SHAWLS.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF VERY NICE
BLACK LAMA LACE SHAWLS,
from $40 to $80 each.
EMBROIDERED GRENADINE SHAWLS, BLACK AND WHITE, WITH HEAVY SILK FRINGES.
ALSO,
500 SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,
made from fine flannel cloths, in neat styles, for
TRAVELING, AND MORNING AND EVENING WEAR AT THE SEA-SIDE,
at prices reduced to $6 and $8 each.
OFFERED AT RETAIL BY
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LADIES AND STRANGERS ARE INFORMED that FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 858 Broadway, near 13th-st., second floor, contains the largest quantity and greatest variety of novelties and curiosities that can be found. Also, white and plaid pineapple cloths, white nankeen crapes and concan, American Indian and Shaker articles, wholesale and retail. Catalogues per mail or at the store, free.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. GEORGE W. VAN LOAN, HERETOFORE signing for me by power of attorney, has an interest in my business from this date. The banking and stock commission business will be continued under the firm of CHAS. GRAHAM & CO.

CHAS. GRAHAM, No. 42 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO A PARTY HAVING $12,000 AT COMmand an opportunity for investment is offered, by which the amount can be doubled in a short time, and good security given. Those only having ready cash means need answer. Address MONEY, Box No. 144 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	1,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLANIA ..... SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA ..... SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE ..... A. BOCANDI ..... FRIDAY ..... Aug. 18
EUROPE ..... A. DEGRESSE ..... FRIDAY ..... Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 00
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
GLASGOW ..... WEDNESDAY ..... July 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... July 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 5
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ..... $90 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ..... 95 | Steerage to London 33
First Cabin to Paris ..... 130 | Steerage to Paris 40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Constitution.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL—The PERSIA, LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant.

The SCOTIA will sail on the 9th of August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI, KENNEDY, Commander, will sail as above on TUESDAY, July 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 19 Barclay-st.
The MONTEREY will follow on Saturday, July 29.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
UNITED STATES, SHARE, Commander.
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GRUMAN, Commander.
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.

The UNITED STATES will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight 15 cents per foot. Cabin passage $40; second class, $30; steerage, $20.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 29.
S. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
ZODIAC,
E. M. BUCKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27.

For freight or passage, as to low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Aug. 10.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRAREY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship GEO CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and elegant steamship ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on TUESDAY, 25th July, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The VICTOR will succeed the Atlanta.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVerpool, and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA ..... SATURDAY, July 29.
HIBERNIA ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without pain by nitrous oxyde gas; teeth handsomely inserted on platina, gold or rubber; teeth durably plugged with gold, &c.; all operations warranted; charges moderate. Dr. WAIT, No. 14 Bond-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

DOCTEUR FRANCAIS—E. MONCHEL, No. 710 Broadway, Elève de Ricord.—Eraitement des maladies croniques, rhumatisme, goutte, spécialité pour toutes les affections des organs génitaux et des vires urinaires, hydropisie, pierre et gravelle. Consultations de 10 a 4 heures, et de 5 a 9 le soir. Cabinet spécial réservé aux dames. Guerison certain des leucorrhée. partes, debilite et faiblesse.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIEBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANding at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ARDEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 7 P. M. On Sundays—8, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE ENTIRELY NEW and magnificent steamer NEVERSINK, leaves Peck-slip at 12 o'clock, noon, THIS DAY, and daily hereafter, connecting with all the usual trains.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M.

Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the m

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Ninety-fourth New-York, One Hundred and Forty-third New-York, Ninth Maine, Fifth Connecticut, Second Massachusetts Cavalry and Fifth United States Veteran Volunteers—Departure of All Except the One Hundred and Forty-third—Departure of the Corcoran Legion for Hart's Island, &c.

THE FIFTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Among the arrivals on Saturday was that of the Fifth Connecticut, numbering 390 men, under command of Col. HENRY W. DABOLL. The regiment came by the Amboy route at 4 P. M., and after remaining at the Battery Barracks until yesterday afternoon, the command took passage by the Hartford steamer for that city. During its stay at the barracks, the Fifth enjoyed a great treat at the hands of Col. ALMY, in the shape of a bountiful supply of ripe and luscious peaches, eighteen baskets of which delicious fruit were placed at their disposal.

The Fifth Connecticut Regiment is a veteran organization, and was originally raised in 1861, leaving the State for the seat of war on the 29th of July of that year, then numbering 1,102 officers and men. On leaving the State the regiment had orders to report to Maj.-Gen. BANKS, then at Harper's Ferry, Va., commanding the "Department of the Shenandoah." On its arrival it was brigaded with two New-York regiments and one Pennsylvania regiment, under the command of Colonel, now Maj.-Gen., GEO. H. THOMAS. The command was afterward assigned as the First Brigade, First Division, Department of the Shenandoah, and incorporated for a time with the Army of the Potomac. During the Summer and Fall of 1861 the regiment made some very heavy marches, the continuous series of which gave the Fifth the name of "The Marching Regiment," or "Foot Cavalry."

When Major-Gen. JOHN POPE took command of the Army of Virginia in 1862, the Fifth formed a part of that army, and participated in all the leading engagements of that campaign. At the battle of Cedar Mountain the regiment went in with some 400 muskets, and fought most gallantly, every officer but three being either killed, wounded or taken prisoner. It formed part of the reserve force in the battles near Washington, and was with MCCLELLAN in Maryland, on the road to Antietam. The day before the battle of South Mountain it was detached in Frederick City for provost duty, remaining there nearly three months. In the latter part of November, 1862, it was organized as part of the "Grand Reserve Division" of the Army of the Potomac, under Sigel.

Being attached to the Twelfth Corps, the Fifth participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, with credit to itself. It also fought in Gettysburgh, and in September, 1863 was transferred, with the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, from the army of the Potomac to that of the Cumberland, and on its arrival in Tennessee was stationed near Cowan.

After reënlisting and coming home on furlough, the regiment returned to Tennessee in the early part of March, 1864. On the 30th of April the Fifth moved as a part of the force under Gen. SHERMAN, in the advance from Chattanooga, participating in the engagements up to the taking of Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 25, 1864.

The Fifth Connecticut continued with Gen. SHERMAN in his grand march to the sea, through Georgia and the Carolinas. The following forms the battle record of the regiment:

1862—First Winchester, Va., (under Gen. BANKS,) May 25; Cedar Mountain, Va. Aug. 9.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-5; Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1-5.

1864—Resaca, Ga., May 15; Dallas, Ga., May 25; Marietta, Ga., June 22; Atlanta, Ga., July 31-Sept. 25.

1865—Averysboro, March 16; Bentonville, March 19.

THE NINTH MAINE

arrived yesterday morning, and remained at the Battery Barracks until 4 P. M., when the regiment departed for Augusta, Me. The Ninth numbered 350 men, under command of Lieut.-Col. JOSEPH NOBLE, and appeared to good advantage.

The Ninth Maine was organized in September, 1861, and was sent to Fernandina, Florida, where it remained nearly a year. It then joined Gen. GILLMORE's forces in front of Charleston, S. C., and participated in the operations before Forts Wagner and Gregg. It was afterward transferred to Hilton Head, remaining there some eight months.

When Gen. BUTLER's Army of the James was being organized at Gloucester, the Ninth was assigned to it, and participated in all the engagements of that army up to the beginning of 1865, when it went to Wilmington, under Gen. TERRY, and served gallantly at the taking of Fort Fisher. With the Tenth Army Corps, it operated against Wilmington and Charleston, in conjunction with Gen. SHERMAN's army.

Among its battles are the storming of Fort Wagner, Cold Harbor, storming of Petersburgh, siege, Fort Harrison, Fort Fisher and others.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

This regiment arrived yesterday from Washington by the Jersey Railroad, and remaining at the Battery Barracks for dinner and supper, left at 5 P. M. by the Neptune line for Readville. The Second numbered 800 men, under command of Col. A. MCKENDRY.

The Second Massachusetts Cavalry was raised at Readville in 1863, and contained the California companies, from that State. The command was for some time stationed at Centreville, fighting MOSBY, remaining there until the grand valley campaign of Gen. SHERIDAN, when the brigade (LOWELL's) was assigned to MERRITT's division, fighting all through the great cavalry battles of 1864 and 1865.

The following are the battles of the Second Massachusetts:

1863—South Anna, June 26; Ashby's Gap, Drainesville, Aldie, Fort Stephens, Fort Reno, Rockville, Poolesville.

1864—Winchester (covering SHERIDAN's retreat,) Va., Aug. 17; Summit Point, Va., Aug. 21; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 22; Kearneystown, Va., Aug. 27; skirmishing for 20 days on Opequan Creek, Aug. 28—Sept. 17; Smithfield, Sept. 18; Winchester (grand charge,) Sept. 19; Front Royal, Va., Sept. 21; Masseunuten Gap, Sept. 22-4; Waynesboro, Va., Sept. 25; Bridgewater, Va., Sept. 26; Tom's Brook, Va., Oct. 9; Cedar Creek, Va. (where CUSTER's Division captured 42 pieces of artillery,) Oct. 19; fight at Back Roads, Va. (near Newtown,) Nov. 11-12; Lacy's Spring, Dec. 21.

1865—Moorefield Raid, (marched 115 miles in forty-eight hours,) Jan. 28; SHERIDAN's great nineteen days' raid, Feb. 27—March 17; Waynesboro, March 2; Ashland, March 15; Five Forks, Va., March 29—April 1; Jettersville Station, Va., April 3-5; Amelia Court-house, Va., April 6; Farmville, Va., April 7; Appomattox Court-house, April 8-9; Surrender of Gen. LEE, (Appomattox Hollow,) April 9.

NINETY-FOURTH NEW-YORK.

This regiment arrived late on Saturday night, and was erroneously reported as having left for Troy. The command departed by rail to Albany yesterday afternoon, where it will be mustered out. The regiment was under the command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. R. ROOT, and numbered 328 men.

The Ninety-fourth was raised in 1862 in Jefferson county, and on the 10th of March of that year, the regiment entered the service of the United States. During the Summer of 1862 it was incorporated into the First Corps, then under the command of Gen. MCDOWELL. During POPE's Virginia Valley campaign, in the Summer of 1862, it participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain and Mannassas Plains, and subsequently entering with its corps into the Army of the Potomac, fought in every battle seen by that army. Just previous to the overland campaign by Gen. GRANT, in 1864, the First Corps was broken up and merged into the Fifth Army Corps, and in that corps fought all the way through from the Wilderness to the surrender of LEE. At the time of its leaving the field, the Ninety-fourth was serving in Gen. CRAWFORD's (Third) Division of the Fifth Corps.

The following is the Ninety-fourth battle's record:

1862—Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; Mannasses Plains, Va., Aug. 30; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17; Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-5; Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1-5; Williamsport, Md., July 13; Rappahannock Station, Va., Oct. 21; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26—Dec. 1.

1864—Wilderness, Va., May 5-6; Laurel Hill, Va., May 7; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8-9; Totopotomy Creek, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 21; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29-30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27; WARREN's raid against the Weldon Railroad, Dec. 6-12.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, Va., January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, March 25; White Oak Road, Va., March 29; Five Forks, Va., March 30—April 1; Appomattox Court-house, Va., April 8-9; Surrender of LEE's army, (Appomattox Hollow, Va.,) April 9.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD NEW-YORK.

This regiment arrived at an early hour yesterday morning, and is now quartered at the State Agency rooms, over Centre Market. The One Hundred and Forty-third number 320 men, under command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. HORACE BOWTAN, and will proceed to Hart's Island to-day.

The One Hundred and Forty-third New-York was raised in Sullivan County, entering the service Oct. 8, 1862. On reaching Washington it was assigned to the Defences of Washington, remaining in that department until April, 1863, when it was transferred to Suffolk. In this latter department the One Hundred and Forty-third entered the Fourth Corps, under Gen. DIX, and on July 12, 1863, the regiment was transferred to the Eleventh Corps. When the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps joined SHERMAN's army the one Hundred and Forty-third went with them, and has seen all the glories and shared all the fatigues and perils of those extraordinary campaigns. The following is a list of the battles of this regiment:

1863—Fort Dix, Va., April 27; Nansemond, Va., May 3; Bottom's Bridge, Va., June 22; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Oct. 28-9; Mission Ridge, Nov. 23-5; Relief of Knoxville, Nov. — and Dec —.

1864—Resaca, Ga., May 14-15; Cassville, Ga., May 25; New Hope Church, Ga., May 27; Kulp's Farm, Ga., June 22; Pearl Tree Creek, July 20; Atlanta, July 22; Siege of Atlanta, August to September; March to the Sea, Nov. 15—Dec. 10; Siege of Savannah, Dec. 10-21.

1865—Robertsville, S. C., Jan. 29; Lawtonville, S. C., Feb. 2; Averysboro, N. C., March 16; Bentonville, N. C., March 19; Surrender of Gen. JOHNSTON. Hart's Island to-day.

FIFTH UNITED STATES VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment arrived on Saturday night, and for a time was confounded with the Fifth Connecticut. The regiment numbered 530 men, under command of Capt. LARK. The Fifth Veterans left by the Hartford boat on Saturday night.

LEFT FOR HART'S ISLAND.

The Ninety-ninth New-York Veteran Volunteers, which reached here some days since, left for Hart's Island yesterday, under command of Maj. E. A. JONES, numbering about 150 men. This regiment was first organized as the First Regiment Union Coast Guard, in May, 1861; it was reorganized in the month of August of the same year into an infantry organization, bearing the present numerical designation. It has participated in the following battles: Big Bethel, Va.; Cherry Stone Creek, Va.; Cape Hatteras, N. C., in 1861. A detachment of 100 men were on board of the *Congress*, when the first great iron-clad battle of the war was fought. Siege of Suffolk, Hanover Junction, Black Creek, Franklin, in 1863. Fort Macon, N. C., and Kinston, in 1864.

The Corcoran Legion and the Sixty-fifth New-York left for Hart's Island on Saturday and yesterday, preparatory to being paid off and discharged. The Tenth New-York Heavy Artillery still remain at the State Agency at Centre Market.

TO ARRIVE.

The Seventeenth Connecticut Regiment is expected to arrive in this city to-day, from Hilton Head, S. C., in the steamer *Arago*, telegraphs to that effect having been received by Col. ALMY, Connecticut State Agent.

THE DUNDERBERG AFLOAT.

Successful Launch of the Largest Iron-Clad in the World—The Grand Spectacle Witnessed by Twenty Thousand People—General Description of the Vessel.

THE LAUNCH.

For months past a formidable-looking craft, of extraordinary dimensions and strange model, has been growing on the stocks in the ship-yard of W. H. WEBB, Esq., at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, which has excited no little wonder in naval circles, as well as in the minds of people generally. When first projected, it was supposed and hoped that it would be completed in season to take part in the capture of Charleston or Mobile, or teach those mysterious Richmond rams, which were always going to do such great things, a salutary lesson in naval warfare. With his usual sense of the fitness of things, the projector and builder christened her the *Dunderberg*—a name at once expressive of her formidable qualities, and sonorous, national and historical.

Saturday the great ship was successfully, triumphantly launched, and took possession of the sea, which she is henceforth to rule. In spite of the clouded heavens and of occasional heavy showers, the yard was filled at an early hour with an eager crowd of people, who took possession of every inch of standing-room available for seeing. At least twenty thousand persons gathered in that vicinity to witness the grand spectacle. The shipping at the adjacent docks was crowded with eager spectators, and the river displayed a gay assemblage of sailboats and rowboats.

At 8:15, Admiral GREGORY, accompanied by Commodore RINGGOLD and Staff, came on the ground, and occupied a special stand near the bow of the vessel, from whence they were enabled to overlook the whole ground and see the vessel glide off the ways and across the river.

At precisely 9 o'clock there were about 900 persons on board, and more were ascending the gangway ladder, tickets in hand, urging forward for admittance, which was gained through one of the amidship ports. An immense throng filled the yard, and the dull, heavy sound of the hundred wedge-drivers under her bottom, thugged out upon the dull, heavy atmosphere. Two minutes past 9 o'clock a hum ran along the edge of the throng next the ways. Three minutes past 9 a wild huzza rang out. She had started! and as she slowly moved down the ways the scene became intensely exciting; the wildest enthusiasm prevailed on board and on shore.

The *Dunderberg* entered the water in a manner surprising to everybody conversant with launches. She cut the water like a knife, and did not raise a swell a foot in height. This fact proves the extreme beauty and fineness of her lines, and the faultlessness of her form, and was the subject of common remark among experienced shipbuilders and shipmasters, who know the importance of this demonstration.

Before the ship had been one hundred feet on her sliding trip, large volumes of smoke came rolling up from under her bows, and were blown by the high easterly wind back over the multitude assembled in the yard. This smoke was caused by the friction of the heavy weight—280 tons—going at such speed over the ways, which were lubricated with tallow and castile soap. The effect was beautiful in the extreme, and attracted much attention.

As the vessel reached the river she was closely followed by five large and powerful tugs, four of which were seen checking her, by means of two large hawsers, but before she was "brought to" she was quite close to the Long Island shore. Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK and Pilot JOHN MAGIN, under whose superintendence she was handled, soon had one tug on each quarter, one on each bow, and one ahead, and in a few minutes she was turned around, and headed for the foot of Sixth-street, New-York. No accident of the most trifling character occurred to mar the pleasure or enjoyment of the occasion; and in less than an hour from the time she started from her cradle in New-York, she had crossed the East River twice, and was in her berth safe and sound as a nut.

It will be several months before the *Dunderberg* will be ready for service, now that we have no pressing need of her; but should her services be required, it would not take long to fit her out for active duty.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The *Dunderberg* is a sea-going iron-clad frigate ram of 5,090 tons register, 5,000 horse power, and is to carry an armament of four 15-inch RODMAN and fourteen 11-inch DAHLGREN guns. With these few facts before us, we will be able to comprehend in some small degree the magnitude of the vessel as well as the enormous power of her heavy armament, which, numerically, in calibre has no equal in the history of naval architecture and ordnance. The *Dunderberg*, originally, was intended to be provided with two revolving Timby turrets, placed upon the top of the casemate, but wise counsels prevailed, and the casemate was lengthened and the turret plan abandoned, and we believe to the best interests of the vessel, and certainly to her appearance, and perhaps effectiveness. Before proceeding to give our readers a detailed description of this truly formidable vessel, we will put before them a statement of her principal dimensions and features:

Extreme length, 380 feet 4 inches; extreme beam, 72 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 22 feet 7 inches; height of casemate, 7 feet 9 inches; length of ram bow, 50 feet; draft when ready for sea, 21 feet; displacement, 7,000 tons; tonnage, 5,090 tons; weight of iron armor, 1,000 tons. Dimensions of engines and boilers, &c., are as follows: Boilers, 6 main and 2 donkey, total 8 boilers; depth of boilers, 13 feet, height of boilers, 17 feet 6 inches; length of boilers, 21 feet 5 inches; weight of boilers, 450 tons; boiler surface, 30,000 feet; grate surface, 1,200 feet; condensing surface, 12,000 square feet; pitch of propeller, 27 to 30 feet; weight of propeller, 34,586 pounds; capacity of coal bunkers, 1,000 tons; actual horsepower, 5,000; nominal horsepower, 1,500.

The inception of this vessel was made before the monitor vessels began to be known, but it was generally believed by all shipbuilders and many naval officers that the plan was not feasible, and a vessel of her proportions and peculiarity could not be built and launched with safety, or be of service when, if ever, completed. Despite all the gloomy prophetic forbodings of these people, Mr. WEBB perfected his plans, and at last the Navy Department reluctantly gave orders for the building of this great and powerful ship, and we do not deserve to be thought vainglorious or boastful when we say that we believe her to be the best war vessel afloat, either for strength, power or speed, in the world. It is true, her speed has not yet been tested, but we have the same guarantee that we had when we stated what might be expected of the two Italian iron-clad frigates built by Mr. WEBB two years ago. It is true, that whatever Mr. WEBB promises he is sure to perform. As a shipbuilder he can point with pride to the *General Admiral* for the Russian navy, the *Re d'Italia* and *Re don Luigi d'Prtogalo* of the Italian navy, the late *Harriet Lane* of our navy, as specimens of his skill and inventive genius, and as Americans we should be proud of him as a countryman.

The peculiarity of the model of the *Dunderberg* has naturally attracted much attention, and caused much discussion among naval architects; it is certainly new and novel, but the principle demonstrated will no doubt create a new era in shipbuilding, especially for heavy armed ships. The floor is flat and the sides slope up and outward at an angle which it is believed will make this vessel very easy in a sea-way; far more so than the sea-going iron-clads of Europe. Those who have been favored with a view of the cross-sections of the *Warrior*, *La Gloire*, or even of our *Dictator*, cannot fail to see the buoyancy and ease with which the *Dunderberg* must sit in the water and move to the motion of the waves. It is expected that she will be as comfortable while crossing the ocean as an old-fashioned sailing frigate.

While great care has been taken by Mr. WEBB to make this vessel safe in deep water, resistless in attack, he has not lost sight of the necessity of offering the greatest possible resistance to the shot of an antagonist. For this purpose he has combined a huge mass of timber with the protective powers of the best hardened iron plates, which are four and a half inches in thickness. This clading will be secured to the hull and casemate by means of screw bolts, which will not pass through the sides; consequently, in action, there will be no bolts or bolt-heads or nuts flying about the decks, killing and maiming the crew.

The hull of the ship is composed of several hundred thousand feet of the best seasoned timber, put together in the most thorough manner. Her floor is flat, the sides angular, and the ends extremely sharp. The hull bears upon its upper deck a long casemate, in which all of her armament will be placed. It is pierced with twenty-one gun-ports. The main hull is built of several layers of logs or square timbers, so securely bolted together that it does not seem possible that any ordinary accident could seriously damage her. This huge fabric is trussed and braced with diagonal straps of iron, which are bolted inside of the solid frame. The hold, from the main deck to the keel, is 22 feet 7½ inches in depth, which gives her a register of 5,090 tons.

Longitudinal and transverse bulkheads divide the vessel at intervals, giving her strength and security in case of stranding or being injured in action. The engines and boilers are inclosed by transverse iron bulkheads, which reach from the floor up to the main deck.

Space will not permit us at this time to enter as fully into the merits of this great ship as her magnitude and importance would seem to warrant. Suffice it to say that every precaution has been taken to make her safe, comfortable, and invulnerable in attack, as well as to guard against any accidents which are common to all vessels.

The casemate is the protection provided for the guns and men in action, and is truly a wonderful combination of strength, mechanical roominess, and, in fact, of all the requisites of a war vessel which will occupy her position in event of actual service. It is built upon the spar deck of logs several feet in thickness, scurely bolted together. It is nearly nine feet in height, and is full seven feet in height inside. The top is covered with a heavy wooden deck, over which is laid another iron bomb-proof deck, making it impervious to shot and shell. The casemate will contain four 15-inch guns, and from twelve to fourteen 11-inch guns of the Dahlgren pattern. The casemate extends from the outer edge of the hull, which rises up at an angle of 35 degrees, upward and inward at an angle of 55 degrees, which is deemed capable of throwing off the shot and shell of an antagonist with perfect ease. In the after part of this gun-room will be located the cabins of the commanding officer. These rooms will be light and airy. In action all the bulkheads of the cabin can be speedily removed and the whole deck made free for the use of fighting purposes.

One enormous keel and five kelsons give strength to the ship, and aid in supporting the great weight overhead.

The ram of the *Dunderberg* is a part of the vessel itself, and not a detached mass, as is the case of most ram-ships. To form this beak, the ship is solid for over fifty feet, and sharpened off so as to form this terrible instrument of destruction. This is sheathed over with heavy armor, to prevent its being injured while ramming a vessel.

The hull of the vessel varies in thickness from three feet to six feet at the water line. This is solid wood. The inner hull of the vessel forms the coal bunkers. Both hulls are caulked inside and outside, so that the *Dunderberg* is actually a double ship.

The accommodations for the officers and crew will be unequaled for room, ventilation and general comfort and convenience. Light and air will be furnished by the best known mechanical and artificial means, while the ship will have natural advantages for these great requisites for health and comfort equal to any class of vessel afloat.

The grand tackling of the ship will be in keeping with her magnitude and requirements, and of the best possible material.

The magazines and shell rooms will be very large and conveniently situated—one forward and the other aft. Numerous powerful pumps are placed about the ship, for the purpose of freeing the ship of water, in case of fire, and for sanitary purposes.

One thousand tons of iron armor will be expended in clading the *Dunderberg*. 500 tons are already in position. The plates on the hull are from 12 to 15 feet in length, 3 feet in width and three and a half inches in thickness, and are screw-bolted to the wood cushion by 1½ inch bolts. The plates are placed vertically on the sides. The casemate armor is 4½ inches in thickness and secured and placed in the same manner as on the hull. These slabs are over 8 feet in length and 28 inches in width. The iron used in the manufacture of the plates is of the best quality. The deck is covered with thick armor as well as the top of the casemate.

The pilot-house is six feet in diameter, seven feet in height, and ten inches in thickness, and is situated on the forward part of the casemate.

A long shelf extends out aft, under which are concealed the propellor-screws and two rudders. These vital parts are protected with great care and strength, and a rare amount of skill has been displayed in the arrangement of the protector. In addition to the main rudder, there is one placed above and forward of the propellar, which can be put in operation the instant any acciwent should occur to the main rudder.

The *Dunderberg* will have two masts, the forward one being fitted with yards, and she can spread several thousand yards of canvas.

THE ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC., ETC.

The *Dunderberg* will have two horizontal back-acting condensing engines, of 5,000 horse-power. They have been constructed by JOHN ROACH & SON, at the Etna Iron Works, in this city, and are pronounced by a board of naval engineers, who inspected them a short time since, as the best pair of engines in the country. They are massive, powerful and reflect great credit upon their designer and builders. Mr. ERASTUS W. SMITH, an engineer of great skill, is the constructing and superintending engineer on the part of Mr. WEBB, Mr. THOMAS MANN representing the Etna Iron Works, and the whole being under the general superintendence of Chief-Engineer W. W. W. WOOD, U. S. N., whose thorough sea-going familiarity, combined with an extensive practical as well as theoretical knowledge of his profession, places him at the head of our naval engineers. Assistant Engineer W. K. PURSE has been present as resident inspector, and together these able gentlemen, who have labored together in the greatest possible good faith and harmony, have produced a mass of machinery which we as Americans may well feel proud of.

The cylinders are each 100 inches in diameter with 45 inches stroke of piston, and are placed on the starboard side of the vessel side by side. The engines are provided with Allen's patent surface condenser 10 feet wide, 26 feet long, and 5 feet deep. The air circulating and condensing pumps are worked by independent engines; each engine has a bilge pump. There are four blower engines with very large blowers for ventilating purposes. There is also a reversing engine for each of the main engines, so that a boy could manage them. The engines will make 60 revolutions per minute ordinary steaming, with 25 pounds pressure.

The propeller shaft is 118 feet in length and 18 inches in diameter. The main journals, four in number, are 40 inches in length and have hollow brasses for water circulation, and it is believed that they will give no trouble by heating or melting. There are thirteen collars at the thrust bearing and a ball thrust as additional safety.

There are six main and two donkey boilers. The main boilers are 13 feet deep, 17 feet 6 inches high, and 21 feet 5 inches front, with sixty furnaces in two tiers. The smoke-pipe is 13 feet in diameter, and is shot-proof when it passes through the casemates. The most perfect ventilation will be maintained in the boiler-room at all times. The cost of the engine and boilers will be over a half million of dollars. The contract rate of speed will be *fifteen knots per hour*. In every respect the *Dunderberg* will be the ship of the age, and her performances will no doubt create a sensation here as well as in Europe. She will receive her boilers and the balance of her engines as soon as they can be put on board.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES—MORE BOGUS OIL LANDS.

FREDERICK A. HOWE, a resident of Meadville, Crawford County, Penn., who had been arrested by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having, by false and fraudulent representations, defrauded Mr. NATHANIEL SHELDON, of this city, out of $5,500, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, on Saturday afternoon. It seems that the defendant induced Mr. SHELDON to invest money in a tract of land which he represented was located in Forest County, Penn., and that it abounded in valuable timber and minerals, besides containing three oil wells. Mr. SHELDON, in his complaint, a copy of which will be found below, charges that the representations of HOWE in regard to the property were untrue:

Nathaniel E. Sheldon, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he resides in the city of New-York, and at present is staying at No. 34 Remsen-street, Brooklyn; that Fredrick A. Howe, in the month of March, in this year, urged this deponent to become the purchaser of an interest in a tract of land called the Howe Tract, situated in Forest County, Pennsylvania, and also requested this deponent to make him (said Howe) his (this deponent's) agent to make said purchase; that in order to induce this deponent to furnish him with funds to effect such purchase, as said Howe alleged, said Howe, of the said city of New-York, on or about the 14th of March, in this year, represented to this deponent that he, the said Howe, had at one time owned the whole of said tract of land; that he had been over the property frequently, and knew its situation and condition; that there were from two to three million feet of lumber, of cherry and pine for every hundred acres, besides the hemlock, and that there were at that time three oil wells being sunk on the property by a Rochester company, who had bored the land for oil purposes, and that the wells were down about two hundred feet, and that on his way to New-York he had purchased three other engines for the Rochester company, and that the engines were on their way to the property (the said Howe meaning steam engines to sink wells for the purpose of finding oil); that there were large coal and iron mines on the property; that the coal mine was open and being used for a blacksmith's forge on the property, and that the coal had been used for years; deponent further says that he believed said statements and representations to be true at the time they were made, and relying thereon he delivered to said Howe, said time, $5,000 of the money of this deponent; that subsequently said Howe effected a purchase for this deponent of a small interest—to wit, one-thirty-second undivided share in said property, which was purchased for the sum of $2,500; that of this latter sum this deponent paid $1,000 on being drawn upon for said sum; that said Howe also paid $100 for this deponent upon another contract; deponent further says that in the last part of May or the first part of June, in this year, he went to said tract of land, and, from personal inspection and observation, found, and, of his own knowledge, now says that there was no cherry wood upon the property, and no lumber pine there of any description, the only kind of pine there being scrub pine unfit for sale or use; that there were no coal or iron mines upon said property; that there was one engine on the property at the time deponent was there, but the apparatus was not ready for work; that there were no wells upon the property, as stated by said Howe; and deponent has subsequently ascertained from a statement in writing of said Howe to said Rochester Company that said Howe had not purchased any engine to be used on said property in sinking oil wells; deponent, therefore, says that each statement and representation of said Howe in reference to these matters was entirely false; and that said Howe knew each of them to be false; that since this deponent discovered said representations to be false he demanded of said Howe the balance of money remaining in said Howe's hands, of the monies of this deponent, but said Howe has refused to return the same, or any part thereof, to this deponent; deponent, therefore, charges that said Howe feloniously and knowingly obtained from this deponent, with intent to defraud by means of false pretences, the said fifty-five hundred dollars of the monies of this deponent.

On this complaint the magistrate required Mr. HOWE to give bail in the sum of $6,000, to await an examination.

Mr. GOTTLEIB ROSENBLATT, of No. 78 Chambers-street, gave bail for the amount named, and Mr. HOWE was liberated.

HOWE was arrested in Rochester, N. Y. The Rochester *Union* says, in regard to the arrest:

"A gentleman from New-York arrived here yesterday (July 21) with a warrant for the arrest of a man named F. A. HOWE, of Titusville, Penn., charged with swindling. HOWE had been decoyed to this city, and was then arrested. He is superintendent of an oil and lumber company and has been taken to New-York to answer the charge against him. The party making the complaint upon which this warrant was issued says he paid several thousand dollars under the representation that the company represented by HOWE had wells which were producing large quantities of oil. He found upon inquiry that there were no wells within miles of the territory. There are parties in this city said to be largely interested in this affair. The company is known as the "Forest County Oil and Lumber Company, of Rochester, N. Y." The party making the complaint is indignant, and threatens to make further arrests if he is not indemnified for losses that he has sustained by false representations."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

WHERE ARE THE CORONERS?—For the last three days the body of a drowned man has been lying in the water near the barge office. A few weeks ago a woman's body was left there for about the same time. Surely our four coroners should be able to attend to these cases promptly. A dead body soon becomes a mass of disease-creating matter at this season of the year.

ASSAULT WITH A STONE.—THOMAS DALTON and JOSEPH HICKEY became involved in a quarrel, on Saturday evening, during which DALTON, it is alleged, seized a paving-stone and struck HICKEY on the head most violently, inflicting a severe wound. DALTON was arrested, and committed for examination by Justice MANSFIELD. HICKEY was conveyed to his residence, at No. 240 Stanton-street.

FATAL FALL.—Toward 4½ o'clock, A. M., yesterday, HENRY C. WAGNER, a German, aged 65, was found lying dead in the rear of the premises at No. 77 Essex-street, where he had been boarding. Deceased is supposed to have been killed by falling from the window of a fourth-story room during the night.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.—On Saturday evening Patrolman PICKETT, of the Fourteenth Ward, found the door of No. 440 Broadway open, and on entering the place ascertained that more than $5,000 worth of goods had been taken. It is supposed that the burglars had secreted themselves in the building.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICE SERGEANT.—On Saturday evening, while Sergeant SLATER, of the Fourth Precinct, was attempting to make an arrest, he slipped, and falling fractured one of his legs. He was conveyed to his residence.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last evening, MATHEW CLARK, of No. 107 Mott-street, fell from the front platform of a Fordham railroad car, while crossing a railroad bridge in Harlem.

FIRE IN WEST BROADWAY.—At about 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in HARRIS HOLWEISER's clothing warehouse, at No. 54½ West Broadway. The fire was extinguished with damage not exceeding $500.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

TIRED OF LIFE.—PATRICK HENNESSY, while laboring under the effects of liquor, attempted to kill himself on Friday night by suspending himself to a lamp post on Third-avenue. He was discovered by the Police of the Forty-eighth Precinct and taken to the station house. He had previously stabbed himself, but not seriously. HENNESSEY stated as a reason for his strange actions that he had lost $1,500 in gambling and could not survive it. He took another view of the subject when he became perfectly sober, and now desires to live some time longer, notwithstanding his losses.

A GIRL ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A girl, named MARY DUNDAM, aged 20 years, residing No. 5 James-street, attempted to commit suicide, on Saturday afternoon, by swallowing four drachms of laudanum, which she had purchased at the drug store of G. H. NORFOLK, No. 67 Fulton-street. Her condition being discovered, a physician was called in and the usual remedies were applied with favorable results. No reason is assigned for the attempt to kill herself. This is the third case of the kind that has occurred this week.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 170, of which 53 were adults, and 117 under age. The principal diseases were: Cholera infantum, 28; marasmus, 16; cholera, 2; convulsions, 12; whooping cough, 6; typhoid fever, 2; diphtheria, 3; typhus fever, 3; scarlet fever, 2; small-pox, 4; measles, 1, &c. Under 1 year of age, 68. Natives of United States, 132; Ireland, 19; Germany, 8; England, 6; British America, 4; Sweden, 1.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE NAVY-YARD.—The examination into the alleged Navy-yard frauds was continued before the United States Commissioners on Saturday. R. WOOD, JOHN H. PEARSON and JAMES SLOAN were examined. Their testimony was to the same effect as that given by the first witness called, proving that book-cases and boxes had been made by the workmen for several bosses. Nothing new was developed. The case was further adjourned until this morning, at 9 o'clock.

DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A disorderly house, kept by a Spanish negro named FIBRICIE AQUILLAR, at No. 2,295 Fulton-avenue, was visited by the Forty-ninth Precinct Police on Sunday morning, and a number of persons engaged in the entertaining game of poker were arrested. The proprietor was held for examination, and the others were detained as witnesses.

BURGLARIES.—The liquor store of JAMES FARRELL, corner of Prospect and Gold-streets, was feloniously entered on Saturday morning and robbed of property worth $47. The night previous the house of JOHN D. WESTERAN, No. 182 York-street, was entered and robbed of clothing valued at $33.

COMMITTED.—EDWARD MCNEIL and ROBERT H. ARNOLD were brought before Justice WALSH, on Saturday, on the charge of burglary, and, waiving examination, were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Williamsburgh.

A CHANCE FOR A LEGAL SQUABBLE.—Upon the recent disbandment of Engine No. 8, the members of the company sold by auction the furniture and decorations of their house. Among the pictures was a life-size portrait of Ex-Engineer R. H. HARDING, which was knocked down to the clerk of the Fire Commissioners for $66, in payment for which he gave his check. It is alleged now that when the check was presented for payment it was found that it had been stopped by the clerk. The company then sent to Judge DAILEY for a search-warrant to get possession of the picture, which was granted, and on Saturday night it was found by the court officer and taken to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house. Its ownership is now claimed by Mr. HARDING himself, who alleges that the company donated it to him. This the company deny, and state that the ownership still rests in them, in consequence of the purchaser's check being stopped. The affair will be judicially investigated.

DEATH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—On Saturday afternoon, a man who gave his name as EDWARD CARMEDY, a native of County Clare, Ireland, was brought to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house in a sickly state, and assigned to the lodgers' quarters. Late in the night, he was observed to be in a dying condition, and shortly afterward expired. An inquest, yesterday, by Coroner BARRETT, revealed the fact that the man was a vagrant and of dissolute habits, and the jury returned a verdict of death from intemperance and exposure. Before his death deceased stated that he had a brother living in Buffalo.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. MATHEW RAWSON, No. 113 South Eighth-street, E. D., was entered early yesterday morning, through the second story front window, and robbed of a gold watch and chain, with masonic emblems, valued at $75. Also, a set of gold studs and $25 or $30 in money. Mr. RAWSON heard the burglar in his house, and ran to an adjoining room for his revolver, but the noise he made in doing so alarmed the operator and he escaped. RAWSON then called "watch," which drew Sergt. MADDOX to the spot, but no trace of the thief was found.

[Advertisement.]

"Not for a day, but for all time."—PLANTATION BITTERS.
Hold fast to that which is good.
Never be without PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.
"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just."
Thrice armed against Disease is he who always has a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.
"Prevention is better than cure."
PLANTATION BITTERS will prevent and cure Dyspepsia, Vertigo, Headache, Heartburn, and all gloomy, despondent and unhappy feelings. Relief in five minutes.
"In time of peace prepare for war."
When you are well, or feel the first unpleasant indications of approaching sickness, take PLANTATION BITTERS. They are a sure preventive and cure of Stomachic and Biliary derangements.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 23—*In steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow*—H. H. Johnston, John Smith, Mrs. E. Thomson, Capt. J. M. Winchell, Miss McKee, W. D. Grant, Jas. Aulue, Capt. D. D. Collmer, Mrs. Pettigrew, Alexander Pettigrew, James Pettigrew, Alexander Leary, lady and child, Mr. and Miss Lesty, Thos. Miller, Mrs. Charterio, Raphael ——, John Birkley, Wm. Barnett, Mrs Cook and boy.

In steamship Dacotah, from Richmond, &c.—E. B. Park, J. B. Jones, R. Ward, Thos. Fox, Chas. Dillon, G. Emerson, Wm. Hutchinson, Lewis Bird, C. E. Hodges, G. Snow, and 8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 49 | Sun sets..... 7 23 | Moon sets... 8 16
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 55 | Gov. Island. 9 44 | Hell Gate....11 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 23.

Arrived.

Steamship Dacotah, Ryder, Richmond, Va., and 30 hours from Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Pierson & Collins.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ferrier, Glasgow July 8, with mdse. and 404 steerage passengers, to Francis Macdonald & Co. Had heavy westerly gales and thick weather nearly all the passage. July 11, at 5 P. M., lat. 54, lon. 21, signalized ship Amsterdam, from Quebec, bound E.

Steamship North Star, Jones, New-Orleans July 16, with mdge. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. July 21, lat. 31 34, lon. 78 44, exchanged signals with a screw steamer, supposed to be the Monterey, from New-Orleans for New-York.

Steamer Circassian, Churchill, Boston 40 hours, to Arthur Leary.

Steamer La Portena, Davison, Boston.

U. S. steam transport Weybosset, Laylor, New-Orleans July 15, and S. W. Pass 16th, with mdse. to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Matanzas, Liesgang, Baltimore 40 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 22d inst., at 12 M., lat. 37 55, lon. 74 45, spoke bark J. C. Jones, from Cardiff for Baltimore—wished to be reported.

Ship Coringa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hubbard, Liverpool 48 ds., with coal to H. L. Parmelee. Had heavy weather; sprung mainmast and maintopsail yard.

Bark J. E. Holbrook, Brown, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Pictou, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Hopley, Matamoras 30 ds., in ballast, with 27 passengers to master. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Zebulon, (Br.,) Scott, Windsor 20 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Chief, (of Halifax,) Norris, Bridgeport, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Matron, Gillman, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., with timber to master.

Brig C. M. Reynolds, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dick, Glace Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Shepard A. Mount, Young, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Case, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Persis H. Smith, Strout, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine.

Schr. Wm. H. Rome, Harris, Richmond, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Harris, Philadelphia, for Greenport.

Schr. Robert J. Leonard, (Br.,) Llewellyn, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Jayne, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Crosby, Armstrong, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Rachael Jane, Northrup, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Chas. Cooper, Snow, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington, for Rondout.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Alida, Eaton, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence.
Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Essex, for Philadelphia.
Schr. John R. Watson, Payne, New-Haven.
Schr. Matthew Bird, Bird, Providence.
Schr. O. K., Ethridge, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Zoe, Hall, Dighton.
Schr. Wm. B. Jenkins, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Kate McLean, Kelley, Boston.
Schr. Elm City, Kellin, Boston.
Schr. Challenge, Hegeman, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Delphi, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.
Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Providence.
Schr. Harriet Maria, Chase, Providence.
Schr. Evergreen, Phillips, Boston.
Schr. Gen. Grant, Etzell, Rondout, for Huntington.
Schr. T. Benedict, King, Philadelphia, for Greenport.
WIND—At sunset, S. and light.

Below.

Brig Miranda.
Brig Mineola.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 23.—Arr. steamer Kensington, from New-York; ship Canova, Newcastle; brigs John Aviles and Marchal Dutch, from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Carrier Dove, that was ashore on Governor's Island, has been got off without much damage.

Foreign Ports.

[PER PERUVIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, June 24, Giacorin, at Gibraltar; July 4, Lizzie, at Cadiz; 9th, Adelaide, at Liverpool; 7th, Mintag and Minister in Don; Schleuritz, at Bordeaux; Prince Albert, at Hamburg; Gilbert, at Cuxhaven; 5th, Dorette and Emilie, at Bremen; 6th, Ferdinand and Augustina, at do.; May 22, Salamander, at Batavia; July 8, Gilbert, at Hamburg; 9th, Republic, at Bremen; Centenary, at Marseilles; 10th, Mercury, at Havre.

From Boston, Vireinigen, at Gravesend.
From New-Orleans, 10th, Moran, at Bordeau.
From St. John, N. B., 10th, Harvest Queen, at Liverpool; 11th, Scotia, at do.
From Quebec, 11th, Westmoreland and Ardin Allear, at Liverpool.
From San Francisco, 11th, Rostin, at Liverpool.
Sld. for New-York, July 8, Domia and Paulina, from Falmouth; 9th, Wisconsin, from Liverpool; 11th, Hemisphere, from do.
For Boston, 8th, Salus, from Liverpool.
For Charleston, 8th, Melbourne, for Liverpool.
For New-Orleans, 8th, Graham and Pony, from Bordeaux.
For Baltimore, 10th, Carrie, from Liverpool.
MEM.—Ship Harry Bluff aground near Hamburg.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arr. from New-York, Adler, at Lizard Point.
MEM.—Ship Harry Bluff, which was ashore near Hamburg, has got off.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
NOS. 35 AND 37 VESEY-STREET,
Are now opening a very fine invoice of MOYUNE TEAS, by the HAVERSHAM, which they are offering in lots to suit the country and city trade at cargo prices. In the invoice are very fine IMPERIALS and GUNPOWDERS, suited to Southern trade. Also, we are now offering a fine invoice of FOO CHOW OOLONG, by the COREA, among which are some very fine lines.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.

PIANOS.
BRADBURY'S PIANO-FORTES
"THE BEST."
"They are the best square piano-fortes I have ever played upon."—*Harry Sanderson.*
"They are very superior instruments."—*Gottschalk.*
"They possess in the highest degree all the essentials of a perfect piano."—*William Mason.*
"I admire them in the highest degree."—*G. W. Morgan.*
Call or send for circulars, with illustrations and testimonials of the most eminent artists and amateurs.
WM. B. BRADBURY,
Nos. 425 and 427 Broadway, New-York.

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.

POLLAK & SON,
MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

TO THE LADIES
Use PERRY'S Moth & Freckle Lotion, which is prompt, infallible & harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond St., New York, Sold by all Druggists. Price $2 a bottle. Send for Circular

ALES.
MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother,)
New-York.
BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.
These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive, and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.
Brewery, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 445, July 22, 1865.
22, 56, 28, 76, 12, 40, 62, 50, 65, 32, 71, 20, 27.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 446, July 22, 1865.
47, 71, 4, 77, 33, 75, 10, 17, 46, 37, 36, 70, 21.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 345, July 22, 1865.
41, 40, 32, 13, 47, 71, 45, 56, 29, 9, 3, 38, 58.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 346, July 22, 1865.
19, 68, 37, 43, 71, 27, 28, 72, 54, 45, 12, 29, 56.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st. New-York.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL BOOKS.

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.,
LATE PROFESSOR OF SURGERY AND CLINICAL PRACTICE IN THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, CINCINNATI,

having permanently established himself in the City of New-York, would invite the attention of Physicians, Surgeons, and others interested in the advancement of the Eclectic School of Practice, to the following list of his published works, all of which may be obtained of him at the regular publishers' price, and sent by mail or express by addressing him at his office, No. 22 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., New-York City.

List of Dr. Newton's Medical Works.

CHAPMAN ON ULCERS.

By HENRY T. CHAPMAN, F.R.C.S., &c., with notes, selections, and additions by ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D. Cloth, illustrated. Price, $1 25.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Every physician should possess a copy of this *multum in parvo.*—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

This is a neat volume, edited by Prof. Newton, and will no doubt be well received by the medical public.—*Cincinnati Daily Commercial.*

PROF. NEWTON, WHO HAS PERHAPS, EFFECTED MORE CURES OF ULCERS AND CANCROID AFFECTIONS THAN ANY OTHER MAN IN AMERICA, WAS JUST THE MAN TO UNDERSTAND AND ADD TO THE VALUE OF SUCH A WORK. FROM HIS KNOWN REPUTATION THE PROFESSION HAVE A GUARANTEE THAT THE WORK IS ONE DESERVING OF EARNEST CONSIDERATION.—*Ec. Med. Journal.*

The high reputation of Prof. Newton in the treatment of this peculiar class of diseases, is a sufficient guarantee that the work is one of merit.—*Cincinnati Daily Inquirer.*

We know that the American editor has acquired a wide popularity in the treatment of ulcers of all kinds, independent of his reputation as a surgeon.—*Cincinnati Daily Times.*

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY,
BY JAMES SYME,
Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh and Surgeon to the Queen.
With Notes and Additions and numerous Illustrations,
BY ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.
Price $6.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

This is one of the most valuable medical works that the American press has yet given to the world. But the peculiarity of the work, which certainly adds to its interest, is the fact that the author and the editor, though both surgeons of wide-spread reputation as successful operators, belong to different schools of medicine. Syme undoubtedly stands at the head of his profession in Scotland. Newton is at the very head of the eclectic school of medicine in the United States, a lecturer of high standing, and is universally accorded a position among the most successful and reliable surgeons of the country. There is a difference, a wide difference, in the two systems of practice, and both sides are ably set forth.

The book has been gotten up in the best style, and contains 153 illustrations, whereas the original work of Syme had but 25.—*Cincinnati Daily Times.*

In pathology Mr. Syme and his editor differ materially; and on this fact, and the difference of the therapeutic agents employed, depends the peculiar merit of the work. The editor is evidently not afraid of a comparison of the merits and claims of the Allopathic and the Eclectic systems, for in this work they are compared throughout, permitting every surgeon to judge for himself. The remedies of both systems are presented, together with very appropriate comments on the value of each, rendering it one of the most desirable works now before the profession, which must attain a large circulation among surgeons of all schools.—*Cincinnati Daily Inquirer.*

It will do more to elevate the Eclectic branch of the profession, in our estimation, than any work yet issued by that school. We speak of the work thus plainly, because we wish to see both the editor and author receive the credit which this great work shows them to each deserve.—*Middle States Medical Reformer.*

Letter from Prof. Syme to Prof. Newton.

NO. 2 RUTLAND-ST., EDINBURGH, Sept. 30, 1858.

To Robert S. Newton, Esq., Professor of Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.:

MY DEAR SIR: I feel much obliged by your kind intention, and may refer you to the last edition of my "Principles of Surgery" (1856) for an expression of my matured views. In the Clinical Lectures, published in the *Lancet*, you will find more detailed explanations in regard to some particular subjects. I am, my dear Sir, yours very truly. JAMES SYME.

A TREATISE ON THE ECLECTIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Embracing the Pathology of Inflammation and Fever, with its Classification and Treatment. By ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Clinic Medicine and Surgery, in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio.

This treatise shows its author to be a master of his profession. Such a work would be found useful, not only in the hands of the professed disciple of Æsculapius, but also in the hands of every intelligent reader. It would teach him both how to guard against suffering, and how to mitigate it while enduring it. The practice of the system which the doctor advocates must commend itself to the good sense of every reflecting mind. Price $1 50.—*Protestant Witness.*

ECLECTIC TREATISES ON DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION.

DR. W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., AND ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D. 600 pages. Price $4.

The library of no physician can be considered complete without it. The present volume contains information which, if generally known and acted upon, would curtail the amount of human suffering to an extent that would cheer the heart of every genuine philanthropist.

It treats at considerable length of "Parental Conditions Considered with Reference to Children," "Influence of Maternal Conditions on the Fœtus," "Maternal Duties in Relation to her Child," "Physical Injuries to the Child," "Mental Injuries to the Child," "Personal Attentions to the Child," "The Nursery," and "Causes of Infantile Mortality." A chapter is devoted to each of these subjects, and the whole is treated of in a plain but masterly manner.

"Disease," say the authors, "we understand to be that condition of a part which disqualifies it for the performance of its function."

"Fever is a manifestation of an effort of the system to remove disease—a physiological action under the circumstances—a general or constitutional indication of disease."

"Inflammation is an evidence of local disease—an action produced for the restoration of a diseased part—an effort of the vital force to remove disease."

"Physiology is the science of life in all its modes of bearing, but is now usually restricted to life in a state of health."

"Pathology is the science of life in a state of disease—it is physiology under abnormal circumstances."

"We may be asked what is gained by these views, definitions and explanations? We answer, everything that can be gained by having the truth, instead of a fiction or a falsehood. There is a wide difference between considering ourselves as called upon to treat fever as a disease instead of a physiological action, or an effort of the system to throw off disease."

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Dr. Newton is widely known in our city, and an extensive practice has fully prepared him to do justice to this branch of the subject.

To the adherents of the Eclectic School we can cheerfully and warmly recommend the work of Professors Powell and Newton; and to those who heretofore have had no respect for this school, we may hint that a perusal of this work might change their opinions and suggest some new ideas and views.—*Cincinnati Daily Gazette.*

The treatment or practical part of this able and invaluable book is the work of Prof. Newton, and it will scarcely be contended that we have a medical practitioner or a surgeon who has more thoroughly made his social, business and professional impression upon this city and this region of our country. No one has a character in either department of the profession that inspires more confidence. Hence the work under consideration may be regarded as presenting the Eclectic practice in its best and most enlightened shape.

The application of all the new Eclectic remedies which have been found to possess much utility by Prof. Robert S. Newton, have been made to various diseases treated of in the work. This, we understand, is the first instance in which this class of remedial agents have been adopted in works on practice.—*Cincinnati Daily Inquirer.*

ECLECTIC DISPENSATORY.

Prof. Robert S. Newton originated and published the first edition of the ECLECTIC DISPENSATORY, prepared jointly by himself and Prof. King in 1851.—*Cincinnati Times.*

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The late Dr. Jeptha Foulkes, a distinguished allopathic physician, well known in this city, and late Mayor of Memphis, Tenn., in an editorial in the *Bulletin*, of that city, in 1862, wrote as follows: "Dr. Robert S. Newton was for two years Professor of Surgery in the Memphis Eclectic Medical Institute, from 1849 to 1851, and we know him intimately. He has since occupied the chairs alternately of Surgery and Theory and Practice in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute. He has also been the responsible editor of the widely circulated and influential Eclectic Medical Journal, published in that city. Dr. Newton is a true man, and an ornament to his profession. He has long had the friendship and confidence of such men as Rev. W. G. Brownlow. Newton and Brownlow are alike distinguished for loyalty, independence and benevolence. They will do as friends in peace or war, in prosperity or adversity. Of few men can this be truly said: Newton is one of the first men in the medical profession in the United States, and in surgery operates with singular skill and a remarkable uniformity of success. He will cure when it is possible to do so, and under no circumstances will he deceive or extort from, or impose upon his patients by exorbitant charges."

PROFESSIONAL STATUS.

DR. ROBERT S. NEWTON is a regular practitioner of Medicine and Surgery; he graduated at the Louisville Medical College in 1841, while Professors DRAKE, GROSS, CALDWELL, YANDELL, SHORT, COOK and MILLER occupied the various chairs of that Institution.—*Homestead Journal.*

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., late Professor of Surgery and Clinic Medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, and for eleven years editor of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, of Cincinnati, has permanently located in New-York. Dr. NEWTON is the author of numerous works on the Eclectic Practice of Medicine and Surgery, and one of the most progressive and best operating and consulting surgeons and physicians of the age. We wish him unbounded success.—*Eclectic Medical Journal of Pennsylvania.*